



THE

Chemist and Druggist;

A MONTHLY TRADE CIRCULAR.

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL AND REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

Vol. I.—No. 2.]

15TH OCTOBER, 1859.

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TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.*]

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ALMANACK.

OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
15	S	Napoleon disinterred, 1840.	1	Tu	All Saints.
16	S	17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	2	W	All Souls. Michaelmas Term begins.
17	M	Kinburn taken, 1855.	3	Th	Bombardment of Canton, 1856.
18	Tu	Saint Luke.	4	F	Sun rises 6h. 55m., sets 4h. 27m.
19	W	Swift died, 1745.	5	S	Battle of Inkerman, 1854.
20	Th	Battle of Navarino, 1827.	6	S	20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
21	F	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.	7	M	Conquest of Patna, 1763.
22	S	Sir William Molesworth died, 1855.	8	Tu	Saturn rises 11h. 22m. afternoon.
23	S	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	9	W	Prince of Wales born, 1841.
24	M	Edict of Nantz revoked, 1685.	10	Th	General Warrants declared illegal, 1769.
25	T	Battle of Balaklava, 1854.	11	F	St. Martin.
26	W	Riot at Bristol, 1831.	12	S	Sun rises 7h. 12m., sets 4h. 14m.
27	Th	Kossuth landed at Southampton, 1851.	13	S	21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
28	F	St. Simon and St. Jude.	14	M	Earthquake in England, 1820.
29	S	Cavaignac died, 1857.			
30	S	19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.			
31	M	Allhallows Eve.			

NOTICES.

A Copy of this Specimen Number has been forwarded to EVERY CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST at Home and Abroad whose Address we have been able to obtain, and any Member of the Trade not receiving one will please notify us at once, when it will be sent.

The Subscription is payable in advance, and must be accompanied by a Reference Card, or some other proof of the Subscriber being a bona fide Chemist and Druggist.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor, at 24, BOW LANE, E.C.; any having in view our interests or those of the Trade, will be very acceptable.

Every thing intended for insertion in the current Month, must be sent in before the 10th.

TARIFF OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Page—30s. Half Page—20s. Quarter Page—12s. 6d. Per Line—1s.
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AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, BY JAMES FIRTH, AT

24, BOW LANE, CANNON STREET WEST, E.C.

NOTICES.

As we purpose registering in our columns all events of interest to the trade, we shall be glad to receive notices of deaths, changes, failures, successes, &c.

Back numbers of our journal will always be kept on hand.

Our Price Current will be found more complete in the present than in the first number; and will in future continue to occupy four pages. Several letters, including "Paul Pry's," are in type, but as we have already exceeded our intended reading matter space by five pages, we are obliged to postpone their publication.

QUERIES.

1. Should 1p. Ether Nit. P. &c., be slightly acid or neutral?
2. How to make a composition to imitate jet, to be worked in moulds; it must dry quick and bear a good polish.
3. Tables of the loss of volume caused by adding water in various proportions to rectified spirits of wine.
4. A recipe for a cheap and good furniture cream, not too thick.
5. Can any Chemist oblige by giving the address of Mr. Thomas Rogers, Dentist, late of Leeds?
6. The best solution, *free from any disagreeable odour*, used with Argent. Nit. for Hair Dye?
7. Where can the ioduret of lead be had properly prepared for medicinal and pharmaceutical purposes, *crystallized in fine hexagonal plates*, which is alone fit to depend on, as the powder is by no means constant in its nature, occasionally containing free iodine, and occasionally an excess of lead? The crystallized product deposited from warm water should, therefore, alone be employed for pharmaceutical or medicinal purposes.

ANSWERS TO LAST MONTH'S QUERIES.

2. Mr. Wood is thanked.
3. Name in Manchester will do.
5. S. B.'s recipe is not satisfactory.

The firm advertised as G. Foot & Co., p. 20, No. 1, should be C. Foot & Co. Mr. Peggs will find that "Gum Copal" was *not* omitted in our Price Current.

GAZETTE OF THE MONTH, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.**BANKRUPTS.**

- Barrs, John, chemist and druggist, Sedgley, Staffordshire.
 Davies, Edward Clement, and George Cooper, chemists, Gainsborough.
 O'Ferrall, William, druggist, Dublin.
 Parker, John, apothecary, Leith.
 Postill, Edward, druggist, York.
 Wildbore, Alozo Augustus, chemist and druggist, Old Street, London.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

- Bigg, Henry, and Millikin, John, surgical instrument makers, St. Thomas' Street, Southwark.
 Buchanan, Thomas Drysdale, and Simson Buchanan, chemists and druggists, Glasgow.
 Crewes, John Gaverick, and Edward Flower, drysalters and chemical agents, Cullum Street. Debts by Flower.
 Hargreaves, John, and Henry Ryley, surgeons and apothecaries, Walton.

Rendle, William, and William Ponsonby Johns Llewellyn, druggists, Great Suffolk Street, London.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

Lawson, William, surgeon, Howland Street, Fitzroy Square—first div. of 1s. 10d. on Wednesday next and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Edwards's, 22, Basinghall Street.

INSOLVENTS.

- Byrnc, William Augustus, Caledonian Road, London.
 Mucklow, Thomas Percival, chemist and druggist, Islington.
 Philippault, Charles, chemist, Queen Street, Hammersmith.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

- Fraser, R. W., doctor of medicine, Portobello.
 McKew, J., chemist, Dumfries.

FORMULA OF A MARINE GLUE.—Cut caoutchouc into small pieces, and dissolve it by heat and agitation in coal naptha; add to this solution powdered shell lac, and heat the whole with constant stirring until combination takes place, then pour it while hot on metal plates to form sheets; when used it must be heated to 248° F., and applied with a brush.

TO FOREIGN CHEMISTS.

The Editor of this Journal will be glad at any time to receive and publish any facts that may come under the notice of the trade, residing abroad, calculated to interest their brethren at home; or, on the other hand, to furnish them with any information they may require.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

We return our best thanks, not only for their subscriptions, but the encouraging letters which accompany them. We publish a few of these, and although fully aware of our own shortcomings,—which we intend to lessen with each succeeding issue,—are naturally pleased to find that the want we professed to supply did not exist merely in our own imagination. We own to have been sanguine in our anticipations of success, but we must likewise own that our reception has exceeded our most ardent expectations.

The "Chemist and Druggist" is thus, as it were, enabled to start into life and enter upon its career full-grown. It has gained an easy triumph over the oppositions which, in common with everything that is new and claims to be useful, it has had to contend against. This reception proves that the want was a real, not an imaginary one, and that our mode of supplying it, if not the best, was based upon a proper appreciation of it. For the rest, our interests are those of our readers, and if they desire any alterations, our columns are open to them for discussion, and we shall be only too happy to adopt any improvements in our *modus operandi* calculated to meet their wishes.

The letter of "A Country Druggist," has called forth numerous replies, some of which we have withheld, because they contained attacks which appeared to us to be too severe upon a body which has done, and we hope is doing good service; we refer to the Pharmaceutical Society. We venture, however, to express a hope that this society will bear in mind that they are not a private body, but the representatives of an important and numerous constituency. We fear some of the remarks of our correspondents are too true. Our own experience of the council which directs the Pharmaceutical Society, is not calculated to raise our opinion of their freedom from cliquism, which our correspondents refer to, nor indeed of their attributes as gentlemen. We regret to have to write thus, as we repeat it is our earnest desire to render any assistance in our power to the society. In return we, however, consider it our duty to see that they do not misapply the powers they possess, and in future numbers we shall admit any reasonable and well authenticated complaints that *the trade* may have to prefer.

We will briefly state our own case against the officers of the society, and leave *them* and our readers to draw their own conclusions.

When the "Chemist and Druggist" was projected, one of our staff waited on the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, and offered to place at their service *one page* of our journal, for the purpose of allowing them to draw the attention of our readers to the death of Jacob Bell, in any manner they pleased, with a view to increasing the testimonial. The secretary undertook to bring our proposition before the council, which we presume he did; but not only did they not avail themselves of it, but they never even had the civility to acknowledge it. Of course the loss is entirely theirs, but it appears to us a matter of regret that they should have neglected the *only means* they could ever have of bringing the subject under the notice of the entire trade at home and abroad. Our first number will have at least 100,000 *readers, all members of the trade*. We will only add, that we hope their conduct in this matter was not the result of any narrow-minded jealousy of our journal. A society professing to represent the trade, and therefore not professing to feel any exclusive private interest in a particular publication, ought to be far above such sentiments. They ought, in our humble opinion, to accept help from any quarter, and we trust they will see the propriety of doing so.

In our "Correspondence" columns, amongst other letters will be found a long one from an assistant "Dispenser," with *many* of whose remarks we quite coincide, especially those referring to the unnecessarily long hours of attendance on week days, and the unnecessary opening shop on the Sabbath. We hope this subject will be taken up by those interested. The grievances of the building operatives now on strike are a flea-bite to those of the assistants in this trade. The hours of Chemists' assistants are longer, and their pay is less than that of these workmen; we by no means recommend a strike, but a persuasive movement, such as is going on in other businesses in favour of earlier closing, will receive our cordial assistance.



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Sole Proprietor—G. DOWMAN, Chemist, Southampton.

London Wholesale Agents : — W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Barclay & Sons, 95, Farringdon Street; Morgan Brothers, 1, Jewin Crescent; G. Borwick, 24, London Wall.

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Price to the Trade—see Index.

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EXTRACTS.

PURIFICATION OF THE THAMES.—The total quantity of disinfectant agents used during the past season has been about 4281 tons of chalk lime, 478 tons of chloride of lime, and 56 tons of carbonic acid, at a cost of 17,733l.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS.—If some perchloride of iron be poured over a piece of polished copper (such as used by engravers) the copper will immediately be affected, and its colour slightly changed. The plate may now be washed with water, and dried with a cloth, when it is sensitive to the light of sunshine. If a negative picture be placed upon it in the ordinary way, and it be then exposed to *sunshine*, in ten minutes or a quarter of an hour a beautiful black positive on a copper ground will be obtained. Silver may be used, but not so well. This experiment establishes the fact of the two substances, copper and perchloride of iron, acting photographically; the facility, too, of obtaining a picture to be engraved so easily and directly upon the copper-plate, will doubtless prove useful to engravers.—*Mechanics' Magazine*.

A CHANGE OF AIR.—What an immensity is embodied in this phrase. In disease (particularly of the lungs) a change of air is an essential. The lungs require the stimulus to be altered. Air is the food of the lungs, and the lungs, in disease require varied food. Mutton chops are excellent for the stomach, but the stomach would not go on well on mutton chops day after day.—*Notes of a New Truth*.

TO DETECT ADULTERATING SUBSTANCES IN BEER, such as lead, copper, calcareous salts, tartaric acid, strychnine, bucine, henbane, coccus-indicus, &c., &c., a few simple chemical tests, easily applied, will suffice. The copper, for instance, may be discovered by evaporating the beer to the consistency of an extract; incinerating the latter, and treating it with diluted nitric acid, which will assume a bluish colour, and become darker by the addition of ammonia.* If a piece of iron, scoured with dilute sulphuric acid, be then introduced into the solution, the former will be precipitated upon it in a metallic state. The presence of lead will be made evident by sulphate of soda, which produces a white precipitate.† Oxalate of ammonia will effect a similar precipitate, if the liquid contain calcareous salts. Tartaric acid may be detected by a solution of potash poured on the extract, re-dissolved in water, which will give a granular precipitate. To detect the (by no means unusual) substitution in beer of various narcotic and other ingredients for hops, is somewhat more difficult; many of these, nevertheless, may be easily recognised. These latter, colouring, or intoxicating drugs, consist (usually) of the leaves of the box-tree, of the merryanthes, various kinds of mint, the flowers of the linden tree, gentian (but rarely), poppyheads, guiacum or lignum vite, Spanish juice, henbane, grains-of-paradise, coccus-indicus, Cayenne pepper, nux vomica, and a powder composed of sulphate of copper, persulphate of iron, fecula, and some extract or other of a bitter and astringent nature. The nux vomica, and other drugs of the strychos genus, all more or less stupefying, tetanus-producing, or otherwise deleterious, may easily be detected by reducing the beer to an extract, as above directed, and then treating it by alcohol; the latter dissolves the strychnine and brucine. The vegetable basis of the family of the strychneæ, and their nature, may be tested by sulphuric acid and bichromate of potassia.—*Artizan*.

PEPSINE and its liquor, with the best mode of preparing it to ensure uniformity of strength and preservation, is, I think, still an open question; the preparation of effervescent granular salts remains a secret in the hands of the initiated; further acquaintance with the new resin of scammony may be desirable, as yet the fondly-cherished hope of a reduction in the price of the virgin through its agency has not been realised; after two centuries of a very extended use, it has as yet to be determined whether there be any useful or active principle in sarsaparilla; in glycerine and its varied combinations there is, I think, a wide field still for operations.—*Haselden in Pharmaceutical Journal*.

HOW TO MAKE IVORY SOFT AND DUCTILE.—According to the process of Geisler, in Switzerland, articles of ivory are placed in a solution of phosphoric acid of 1:130 specific gravity, and left there until they assume a transparent aspect. After this, they are taken from the acid, washed off in water, and dried with soft linen cloth. The articles are now as soft as thick leather; they become hard in the open air, and when placed in warm water they assume their former softness. The application of such ivory for nipples of nursing-bottles, or for covers of sore breasts, and similar articles is of importance. The charge evidently consists in a solution of a portion of the lime, producing a composition containing a smaller per centage of lime than ivory.—*Dingler's Polyglot Journal*.

FIRE-PROOF CLOTHING.—A writer in the *Polytechnic Notizblatt* proposes phosphate of ammonia as a most excellent substance for rendering garments as nearly fire-proof as can be desired, and much superior even to liquid glass. A mixture of phosphate of ammonia and sal ammoniac has long been in use, under the name of "Gay Lussac's Preventive."

A SIXTH SENSE.—The scents of the Thames—and it is stronger than the other five senses put together.—*Punch*.

DR. PETTIGREW'S MOTTO.—“Crescit amor *Mummy*.”—*Punch*.

* With the yellowish cyanide of potassium, or the cyanurets, the precipitate is of a reddish brown.

+ M. Hureaux recommends, as an additional test for the presence of lead, the iodide of potassium, which will give a yellow precipitate; as will also the chromate of potass; with a current of sulphuretted hydrogen, a muddy black cloud will appear.

OUR COTEMPORARIES.

[Under this head we purpose giving a short resumé of the contents of the current Pharmaceutical and Medical Journals. This will enable our readers to consult further any article in which they may feel an interest.]

THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

of this month contains, amongst other interesting matter, a digest of the Smethurst trial, with special references to the medical and chemical evidence. The impropriety of placing the fate of the accused in the hands of the Chemists selected by the accusers in cases of poisoning, is touched upon. The injustice of this being generally admitted, it is to be hoped some better plan will be adopted.—Further list of subscriptions to the Bell memorial.—The New Pharmacopœia.—Donovan's solution.—Botanical and pharmacological inquiries.—Results of physical and chemical investigations, and applications of physics and chemistry to the arts.—Chinese green colour Lo-kao—Synthesis of the hydro-carbon—Suggestions for the contribution of articles on pharmaceutical and chemical subjects, by the members of the society.

Concurring as we do in the writer's remarks, and inviting as we did in our opening address, such contributions for our own pages, we quote a few of his suggestions:—

" Were the subject dry and uninteresting, or the soil bare and barren, there would then be no exclamation of surprise at our apparent apathy. But it is not thus. Have we not at our disposal the entire mineral and vegetable kingdoms? It is clear that there is, or ought to be, no dearth of matter, and to me it is equally so that there is no want of ability, industry, or opportunity. How is it then? is the question I have not unfrequently put to myself. The following replies have, amongst others, suggested themselves to my imagination:—The Pharmacists and Chemists, as a body, belong to the retiring and non-obtrusive order of mankind, possessing a large amount of diffidence; and this I believe to be one widely operating cause. Again, looking at them individually, innumerable excuses—for I cannot call them reasons—appear, like so many hydra, to rise at once, confusing one's very ideas, and creating an inclination to throw up the subject after having, schoolboy like, rubbed it out more than once, in order to begin again and afresh. One says, I cannot write—at least, I have never tried, but I am sure I could not. To such I say, be sure of nothing until you have in vain made the attempt—try, write a short paper, it will receive encouragement; then a longer and a longer, until you eventually arrive at the conviction, that it was only necessary to set to work in earnest in order to succeed."

" Others there are who meet you with the following:—To write to advantage, the subject should be original; now, for my part, I have nothing original to offer, I have no faculty for devising or discovering anything new, and I am ashamed to touch upon that which has already been treated by others. As a rule, such a notion is, I am willing to believe, a fallacious one; there is scarcely any subject fit for discussion that would be investigated so thoroughly by any single individual as to leave no point untouched or incapable of improvement, and, if for the sake of experiment, several persons were simultaneously to commence writing a treatise upon any given subject, it is more probable that each would take a somewhat different view, or strike out a fresh line of operation, and although arriving at a similar conclusion, it would be by a diversified and different route."

To those who feared "that the individual interest of the contributors was not so much promoted thereby as that of the editor of the journal," he quotes the words of the late president of the society, that "as a rule, no man can ever be a loser by having his name in print attached to a respectable article."

THE LANCET

of September 17th contains—Lecture on the structure and relations of the nervous system at the periphery.—The identity of parasitic fungi affecting the human surface.—Diphtheria.—The number of children women can bear.—The dental cosmos.—Meeting of the committee of the London medical registration association.—Smethurst.

Of 24th, is the students' number, and entirely devoted to educational subjects. It contains much useful information relative to the various medical schools, including those of the apothecaries' societies.

That for the 1st instant—Resection of the ankle joints.—Hospitals in hot climates.—Intestinal obstruction.—Cure of hernia.—Garden slug in the human stomach.—Birmingham medical association, and their exclusion of homeopaths.—Licence of the Dublin apothecaries company.

The 8th—Opening of the medical session, with abstracts of the introductory lectures.—Chlorate of potash as a remedy.—Coroner's courts.—Effects of locality on races of men.—The ghost of the apothecaries monopoly.—New medical act and the College of Physicians.—Surgeon-dentists.—Medical trials.

THE MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE

for September 17th—Clinical lectures on the diseases of women.—Malignant diseases of the testis.—Poor-law misdeeds.—Flogging in the army.—Surgeon-dentists.—Cause of long and short sights.—Effects of arsenical candles, &c.

September 24th—Address to students.—Rules of examining medical bodies.

1st instant.—Development of the gravid uterus.—Amputation of the penis.—Professional squabbles in America.

8th—Opening of winter session.—Introduction of the catheter.—Tracheotomy.—Vaccination.—Strike among medical officers.—Nature v. drugs.

THE MEDICAL CIRCULAR

of September 21—Disease of the brain.—Spinal cord.—Use of belladonna for the suppression of the milk.—Neuralgia.—Value of sea-bathing and air chalybeate.—Cod liver oil, &c.

September 28th—Gonorrhœa.—Parasitic fungi.—Address to students.—Regulations, &c., of the medical schools.

5th instant—Introductory lectures.—Chloroform.—Poisoning with acetate of morphine.

NOVELTIES.

IMPORTANT TO GUNPOWDER MANUFACTURERS AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

The inventor of a substitute for Gunpowder much superior to the Gunpowder now used, in explosive power as well as in other qualities, wishes to meet with a party inclined to secure the patent right of manufacturing this substitute in the United Kingdom. The preparation of it is completed in a few hours and without any danger of explosion. There will be a small outlay of capital only, as no costly apparatus or special buildings are necessary. For further information, apply Philgno and Co., 33, Great Tower-street, E.C., London.

A NEW MASTIC FOR TEETH has been prepared by M. Sorel. It consists of one part of glass in powder and three parts of oxide of zinc. These ingredients must be reduced to an impalpable powder, and the oxide of zinc should be free from carbon. The mastic is prepared by mixing the powder with a solution of fifty parts of chloride of zinc and one of borax, so as to form a paste, which in the course of a day becomes as hard as marble. If the ingredients be pure the mastic will be perfectly white. A little ochre added to the powder will produce the natural colour of the teeth. The above-mentioned particulars are given in the *Journal de Pharmacie*, from a paper by M. Feichtinger. M. Niekles says that the hardening of the mastic is the result of a true silicatisation.

THE ATMOSPHERIC CLOCK.

To the various kind of Time-pieces at present in use, has now to be added one, of which we give a small woodcut, and which the Patentee has very properly christened the Atmospheric. This Clock is entirely novel in its principle, possessing none of the mechanism of ordinary Clocks. It is regulated by the action of air, and founded upon the laws of gravitation. The regulation of the descent of a column of mercury in a glass tube by causing its rate of motion to depend on the air beneath passing by a regulated orifice to the portion of the tube above the mercury, and the application of this regulated motion to indicate equal portions of time, are the main features of this simple Clock. As mercury is employed, some would suppose that these Clocks might be influenced by the changes of the atmosphere; but this is not the case, as by the most rigid experiments of heat and cold, it is found that an equal regularity is maintained, thus showing that they are admirably adapted for any climate. The tube containing the mercury is enclosed in another tube and hermetically sealed. The price of these clocks commences at (to the Trade) 42s. per dozen.



DEODORIZED INDIA RUBBER.—We have had our attention called to the above, and been shown specimens of Teats, Nipple Shields, Regulators for Feeding Bottles, all of which are perforated in a superior manner. The maker terms the perforation, "the leech-bite puncture."

THE VICTORIA NIGHT LIGHTS are neatly got up, and are burned in glasses like the old Albert Lights, and possess the further advantage of fitting the Pyramid Lamps, while the price of 4/9 per dozen enables the retailer to make them a leading 6d. article. They are packed in boxes of 8, 10, and 12, to burn 9, 7, and 5 hours.

BUTTER POWDERS appear to be daily increasing in public estimation, and deservedly so, if they only possess one half the virtues ascribed to them.

Dr. Ogden's formula for Chlorydin used in St. Mary's Hospital (communicated by Mr. A. P. Towle):—

R. Chloroform.....	f3vj.
Te. Capsic.....	f3ss.
Morph. Hydorch.....	gr. viii.
Aeid. Hydroeyan (Seh.)	gr. xvij.
Ol. Menth. Pip.....	gr. ij.
Acid. Perchloric	gr. xx.
Therinea	3j.—Missee.

Add the Chloroform last, well rubbing and shaking it; should keep mixed.

Dr. Edmund Davy, Professor of Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry to the Royal Dublin Society, has made some startling statements, conveying the result of his experiments as to the presence of arsenic in crops. He states positively that arsenic as it exists in different artificial manures (such as the superphosphate), will be taken up by plants growing where those manures had been applied. He found this to be the case with cabbages; and turnips taken from fields in which superphosphate had been used, gave the most unmistakeable evidence of having been arseniated. The facts thus collected appear to Dr. Davy to have some important bearings; "for though the quantity of arsenic which occurs in such manures is not large when compared with their other constituents, and the proportion of that substance which is thus added to the soil must be still small, still plants may during their growth, as in the case of the alkaline and earthy salts, take up a considerable quantity of this substance, though its proportion in the soil may be but very small. Further, as arsenic is well known to be an accumulating poison, by the continued use of vegetables containing even a minute proportion of arsenic, that substance may collect in the system till its amount may exercise an injurious effect on the health of man and animals."

TRADE REPORT.

Business matters are in much the same state as at our last issue. The rate of discount is still $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and seems likely to remain at that rate, as gold keeps flowing in.

The easy state of money matters is at last producing an effect upon the stock markets, and we should probably witness a general upward tendency if our foreign relations were more settled.

The state of affairs at Vancouver and in China, and the still unsettled Italian question, tend to damp all operations.

Our Price Current, we are glad to find, gives universal satisfaction to all, except those whose own price currents it modifies. At the suggestion of subscribers we have added tea, &c. We repeat our remark that it will be necessary for our subscribers to bear in mind that they cannot, as a rule, purchase at the prices quoted, inasmuch as these are the cash prices in bulk. They will, however, be able to form a tolerably correct idea of what they ought to pay.

BOARD OF TRADE STATISTICS.

IMPORTS—Month ending August 31st:—

	1858.	1859.	DYES AND DYEING STUFFS—	1858.	1859.
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	cwt.	28,653	35,279	Logwood	tons 2,218
Bark, for Tanning and Dyeing ,,		23,937	70,488	Madder and Madder Root..cwt.	30,395 25,151
Brimstone		98,294	186,950	Garancine	3,804 1,754
Cream of Tartar		497	3,243	Shunac.....	tons 794 1,450
Cubic Nitre (see Saltpetre)				Terra Japonica.....	545 464
DYES AND DYEING STUFFS—				Cutch	124 131
Cochineal	cwts.	1,052	424	Valonia	1,500 4,910
Indigo.....		5,553	6,868	Saltpetre	cwt. 4,383 45,539
Lac Dye.....		222	373		

EXPORTS.

	1858.	1859.	Salt	value £29,238	1859. £27,173
Alkali (see Soda)			Soap	" 18,450	21,291
Oil, Seed	value	£68,809	Soap	" 79,850	88,913
Painters' Colours	value	41,673	Soda		

PRICE CURRENT.

	1859.	1858.	CHEMICALS .per lb. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.	1859.	1858.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.			
ARROWROOT, duty $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.			Tartaric, crystal. 1 6.. 1 0 3.. 1 4.. 1 4..		
Bermuda	per lb. 1 3.. 1 7	1 2.. 1 4	powdered. 1 7.. 0 0 1 4.. 0 0		
St. Vincent	0 2.. 0 6..	0 3.. 0 9	Alum	per ton £7 15.. £0 0	£8 5.. £0 0
Jamaica	0 2.. 0 5..	0 3.. 0 6..	powder	8 15.. 9 0	9 10.. 0 0
Other West India ..	0 2.. 0 3..	0 2.. 0 4	Ammonia, Carbon,lb. 0 6..d 0 6..d.	0 6..d 0 0	0 6..d 0 0
Brazil	0 1.. 0 2..	0 1.. 0 2..	£ s. £ s. £ s. £ s.		
East India	0 1.. 0 3..	0 2.. 0 4	Sulphate ..per ton 13 10.. 14 0	16 0.. 17 0	
Natal	0 4.. 0 8..	0 4.. 0 8	Antimony, ore..... 17 0.. 18 0	20 0.. 21 0	
Sierra Leone	0 2.. 0 3..	0 3.. 0 4..	crude, per cwt. 43s. Od. 0s. 0d.	45s. Od. 0s. 0d.	
ASHES,.....per cwt.			regulus	50 0.. 0 0	50 0.. 0 0
Pot, Canada, 1st sort 28 0.. 0 0	36 0.. 0 0		French star	50 0.. 0 0	50 0.. 0 0
U. S., 1st sort 0 0.. 0 0	38 0.. 39 0		Arsenic, lump	18 0.. 0 0	22 0.. 0 0
Pearl, Canada, 1st sort 29 0.. 0 0	36 0.. 0 0		powder	12 0.. 12 0	14 0.. 0 0
U. S., 1st sort 0 0.. 0 0	38 0.. 39 0		Bleaching Powder ..	12 6.. 0 0	12 0.. 12 6
BRIMSTONE,			Borax, E. I. refined..	44 0.. 64 0	50 0.. 65 0
rough	per ton 8 15.. 0 0	8 0.. 8 10	British	64 0.. 68 0	68 0.. 70 0
roll	12 10.. 0 0	13 0.. 0 0	Brimstone, roll	11 10.. 12 0	13 0.. 0 0
flour	14 10.. 0 0	15 0.. 0 0	flour	14 0.. 0 0	15 0.. 0 0
CAPERS (duty 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.)			Calomel	2 10.. 0 0	2 10.. 0 0
French.....per cwt £3 10.. £6 15	£3 10 .. £6 15		Camphor, refined ..	1 43.. 1 5	1 03.. 0 0
CHEMICALS	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	Copperas, green, prtn. 55	0.. 65 0	65 0.. 70 0
Acid—Acetic, per lb. 0 4.. 0 4..	0 4.. 0 4..		Crrsiv. Sublimate, lb. 2 1.. 0 0	2 0.. 0 0	0 0.. 0 0
Citric	2 0.. 0 0	2 4.. 0 0	Green, Emerald, pr. lb. 0 9.. 1 0	0 9.. 1 0	0 9.. 1 0
Nitric	0 5.. 0 5..	0 5.. 0 5..	Brunswick,cwt.. 14 0.. 42 0	14 0.. 42 0	
Oxalic	0 9.. 0 9..	0 10.. 0 0	Iodine, dry ..per oz. 0 64.. 0 7..	0 61.. 0 7..	
Sulphuric	0 0.. 0 1	0 1.. 0 0	Ivory Elk. drop pr. ct. 45 0.. 50 0	45 0.. 50 0	

PRICE CURRENT—continued.

	1859.			1858.				1850.			1858.		
CHEMICALS,	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	COFFEE.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Magnesia, Carbon. ct.	42	.45	42	0.	0	0	Cuba, mid. to fine	70	.82	0	0	0.70	0
Calcined, lb.	1	0..0	1	2..0	0	0	f. ord. & f. f. ord.	64	0..00	0	53	0..61	0
Minium, red, per cwt.	24	0..24	24	0..0	0	0	ord. & good ord.	55	0..63	0	40	0..55	0
orange	36	0..0	33	6..34	0	0	Porto Rico	60	0..70	0	53	0..72	0
Potash, Bichrom., lb.	0	104..0	11	0	94..0	0	St. Domingo	51	0..58	0	44	0..48	0
Chlorate	1	14..1	1	13..1	0	0	DRUGS.	£	s.	£	£.	s.	£.
Hydriodate ..oz.	0	7..0	7	7..0	0	0	Aloes, Hepatic, pr.cwt.	3	0..6	10	2	15..	7
Prussiate ..lb.	1	4..0	0	1	44..1	1	Socotrine	4	10..15	0	3	10..12	10
red.	2	3..0	0	2	2..2	2	Cape, good	1	14..1	1	14..	1..18	0
Precipitate, red per lb.	2	10..2	2	11..1	1	2	inferior..	1	0..13	1	5..	1..13	0
white....	2	10..0	0	2	10..0	0	Barbadoes	3	0..18	0	3	0..16	0
Prussian Blue	1	0..1	1	10..0	1	0..1	Ambergris, gray, p.oz.	308	0d.40s.0d.	0	308	0d.40s.0d.	0
Rose Pink ..per cwt.	29	0..30	0	29	0..30	0	Angelica Root, pr.cwt.	35	0..42	0	61	0..0	0
Sal-Acetos. ....per lb.	0	112..0	0	1	1..0	0	Aniseed, China star.	100	0..105	0	70	0..0	0
Amoniac, cwt.							German, &c.	30	0..45	0	40	0..50	0
British ..	36	0..0	0	35	0..36	0	Balsam, Canada, pr.lb.	1	2..1	3	1	3..0	0
Epsom	8	0..0	0	8	0..0	0	Caplyl	2	3..2	4	2	4..0	0
Glauber	5	0..5	6	6	0..0	0	Peru.....	4	6..0	0	4	10..0	0
Saltpetre, refined ..	38	0..39	0	44	0..46	0	Tolu	2	6..2	9	2	0..0	0
Soda, Ash, per degree	0	23..0	0	0	3..5	0	Bark, Cascara, cwt	30	0..50	0	40	0..00	0
Bicarbonate ..cwt.	16	0..17	0	20	0..0	0	Peru, crwn.&gry. pr.lb.	1	4..2	0	1	2..2	9
Crystals...per ton £5	5..5	10	£7	5..5	£7	10	Callsaya, flat	2	8..2	10	2	10..	3
Sugar Lead, white, ct. 41s. Od 42s. Od.							quill	2	6..2	9	2	0..2	9
brown	28	0..0	0	32	0..0	0	Carthagenia	8	8..1	0	8	8..1	2
Sulphate Quinine, oz.							Pitayao	0	10..1	10	1	0..2	0
British in bottle ..	5	8..0	0	5	10..0	2	Red	2	0..6	0	1	8..6	0
For.(duty 6d) in bd.	5	0..5	3	5	3..0	0	Bay Berries, per cwt.	24	0..0	0	0	0..0	0
Sulphate Zinc ..ctw.	14	0..0	0	15	6..0	0	Borax	36	0..50	0	44	0..52	0
Verdigris ..lb.	1	8..2	0	2	4..0	0	Tincal	26	0..45	0	28	0..40	0
Vermillion, English.	3	4..3	8	3	4..8	8	Bucca Leaves ..lb.	1	5..2	0	6	6..1	6
China	4	0..4	3	3	10..4	0	Burgundy Pitch, p.cwt.	0	0..0	0	16	0..17	0
Vitriol, blue or Roman							Camomile Flowers ..100	0..155	0	120	0..155	0	
per cwt.	38	0..40	0	36	0..0	0	Canella Alba	25	0..45	0	22	0..30	0
CHICORY ..per cwt.							Cantharides ..per lb.	2	10..3	0	2	0..0	0
Foreign	8	0..9	0	0	0..0	0	Cardurms, Mlr. good ..	4	6..4	0	3	0..4	0
COCHINEAL ..per lb.							inferior..	3	10..4	4	2	9..3	7
Honduras, black	3	0..5	8	3	8..5	7	Madras	3	0..4	0	2	6..2	10
silver	3	4..4	0	3	7..4	1	Ceylon	2	3..2	4	1	4..0	0
pasty	2	9..3	1	2	7..3	6	Cassia Fistula, pr.cwt.	23	0..30	0	21	0..30	0
Mexican, black	3	7..4	2	3	8..4	2	Castor Oil, 1st pale, lb.	0	61..0	7	0	7..0	7
silver	3	2..3	4	3	6..0	0	second... .	0	53..0	0	0	6..0	62
Lima	3	3..4	0	3	8..4	2	infr. & dark	0	43..0	5	5	5..0	52
Teneriffe, black	3	8..4	2	3	11..4	0	Bombay, in cks.	0	34..0	42	0	0..0	0
silver	3	0..3	7	3	9..3	11	Castorumin	10	0..28	0	12	0..28	0
COCOA (duty 1d. per lb.)							China Root ..per cwt.	8	0..9	0	0	0..0	0
Trinidad, red, in							Cocculus Indiens, in bd.						
bond ..per cwt.	60	0..87	0	54	0..70	0	(duty 5s.)	10	0..11	0	9	0..10	0
gray	57	0..65	0	48	0..53	0	God-liver Oil, perg.	4	6..0	6	5	9..7	3
Grenada	55	0..58	0	48	0..52	0	Colocynth, apple, p.lb.	0	10..1	2	1	0..1	4
Dominica	53	0..55	0	44	0..47	0	Colombo Root, per cwt.	10	0..30	0	9	0..30	0
Para	56	0..60	0	52	0..54	0	Corosus Nuts, per cwt.	21	0..27	0	0	0..0	0
Bahia	48	0..52	0	48	0..50	0	Cream,Tartar, per cwt.						
Guayaquil	73	0..75	0	56	0..0	0	French	120	0..0	0	102	0..107	0
COFFEE, in bond (duty 3d. per lb.)							Venetian	120	0..122	6	105	0..107	6
Jamaica, good, mid.							gray	107	6..112	6	82	0..87	6
to f.	74	0..91	0	68	0..90	0	brown	100	0..105	0	75	0..80	0
low mid. & mid.	64	0..72	0	61	0..67	0	Croton Seed	70	0..90	0	65	0..75	0
fine ordinary ..	59	0..63	0	55	0..60	0	Cubebs	180	0..185	0	140	0..150	0
good ordinary ..	57	0..58	0	53	0..54	0	Cummin Seed	22	0..30	0	22	0..28	0
ord. & triage ..	42	0..56	0	43	0..51	0	Dividivi	9	0..11	0	9	0..10	0
Ceylon, Nat. gd. & f.							Dragon's blood, reed F.	£7	£13	10	£9	£14	0
ordinary	48	0..52	6	44	0..47	6	lump	5	0..13	0	5	0..14	0
Plantation, fine ..	82	0..88	0	84	0..88	0	Galangal Root	2	5..2	8	2	0..2	10
fine mid.	78	0..80	0	77	0..83	0	Gentian Root	0	14..0	16	1	0..1	4
good mid.	73	0..77	0	73	0..70	0	Ginger, preservd. in bd. s. d. s. d.						
middling	68	0..73	0	66	0..72	0	(daty 2d. lb.) per lb.	0	9..0	10	0	10..0	11
fi.ord. tolowl. md.	65	0..67	6	58	0..65	0	GuineaGrains(dutys 15s.						
mixed & triage ..	43	0..65	0	43	0..58	0	per cwt.) in bond..	34	0..35	0	35	0..0	0
Malabar and Mysore	54	0..76	0	52	0..73	0	Honey, Narbonne ..	70	0..90	0	70	0..90	0
Madras	54	0..78	0	55	0..06	0	Cuba	24	0..32	0	23	0..33	0
Tellicherry	61	0..88	0	57	0..76	0	Jamaica	26	0..53	0	28	0..58	0
Mocha, fine	100	0..110	0	88	0..102	0	Ipecacuanha, per lb..	3	9..3	10	3	0..0	0
garbled	78	0..96	0	68	0..80	0	Isinglass—						
ungarbled	60	0..74	0	50	0..62	0	Brazil	1	6..4	9	1	4..4	3
Batavia, yellow	64	0..76	0	58	0..70	0	East India	1	6..4	9	2	0..3	11
pale and mixed.	51	0..63	0	44	0..57	0	West India	4	6..5	2	3	0..4	2
Sumatra	43	0..46	0	39	0..42	0	Russian, long staple 13	0..14	0	13	0..14	0	
Padang	47	0..51	0	42	0..47	0	leaf	11	6..13	6	10	6..13	0
Brazil, f.ord & wshd.	59	0..69	0	46	0..65	0	Simovia..	1	6..2	6	1	9..2	6
good ord.	52	0..56	0	42	0..45	0	Jalap	4	10..5	0	2	0..2	10
ordinary	45	0..51	6	37	0..42	0	Juniper Berries, p.cwt.						
La Guayra	59	0..77	0	52	0..74	0	German and French	9	0..10	0	10	0..11	0
Costa Rica, mid. to f.	67	0..86	0	64	0..75	0	Italian	8	0..10	6	7	0..9	0
good & f. ord.	60	0..66	0	56	0..63	0							

PRICE CURRENT—*continued.*

DRUGS	1859.	1858.	GUM.	1859.	1858.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Lemon Juice, per deg.	0 0 ¹ .. 0 0	0 0 ¹ .. 0 0	Guaiacum	0 8.. 1 4	0 7.. 1 4
Lichen Islandicus, lb.	0 0.. 0 0	0 8.. 0 0	Kino	per cwt. 60 0.. 70 0	58 0.. 85 0
Liquorice (duty 20s. per cwt)			Kowrie	15 0.. 16 6	15 0.. 17 0
Spanish	85 0.. 95 0	88 0.. 95 0	Mastic, pkd., per lb.	8 0.. 0 0	13 0.. 0 0
Italian	95 0.. 100 0	98 0.. 100 0	Myrrh, gd. & fl., pr. ct. 100	0 220 0	150 0.. 220 0
Macaroni, Genoa, p. lb.	0 4.. 0 0	0 3.. 0 0	sorts	90 0.. 150 0	75 0.. 130 0
Naples	0 4.. 0 51	0 3 ¹ .. 0 51	Olibanum, pale drop. 44	0.. 53 0	53 0.. 58 0
Manna, flaky	5 0.. 5 7	5 4.. 5 9	amber & yellow 20	0.. 42 0	35 0.. 48 0
small	1 0.. 2 2	1 6.. 2 0	mixed & dark, 10	0.. 24 0	10 0.. 30 0
Musk	per oz. 20	0.. 20 0	Senegal	28 0.. 33 0	48 0.. 51 0
Myrrabolans, per cwt.	8 0.. 10 0	6 0.. 10 0	Sandrac	88 0.. 105 0	105 0.. 120 0
Nux Vomica (duty 2s.) 12	0.. 13 0	11 0.. 12 0	E. s. £. s. £.	E. s. £. s. £.	
Opium, (duty ls.) Tur.	20 0.. 21 0	21 6.. 22 0	Tragacanth, leaf	9 10.. 15 0	8 10.. 15 10
Egyptian	6 0.. 15 0	7 0.. 12 0	in sorts	3 10.. 0 0	3 0.. 7 0
Orris Root	35 0.. 38 0	30 0.. 36 0	LAC DYE	per lb. 3 d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Pellitory Root	0 0.. 0 0	0 0.. 0 0	D T	2 0.. 0 0	1 10.. 0 0
Pink Root	per lb. 1 4.. 1 6	3 0.. 3 3	B Mirzapore	1 7.. 0 0	1 8.. 0 0
Quassia (bit. wd.) ton £9	0.. 10 0	80 0.. 90 0	Other good and fine, 1	0.. 2 4	1 0.. 2 4
Rhatania Root, p. lb.	Os. 6d. 6s. 8d	0 4.. 0 7	Ord & Native marks 0	14.. 0 10	2 0.. 0 10
Rhubarb, China, rnd.	1 2.. 2 10	1 9.. 3 3	Shellac, orange, pr. ct. 116	0 122 0	76 0.. 82 0
Hat ..	1 4.. 3 0	1 9.. 3 6	liver & garnet, 100	0 120 0	63 0.. 76 0
Dutch, trim'd.	3 3.. 3 8	3 9.. 4 0	block	77 0.. 110 0	53 0.. 70 0
Russian	13 0.. 14 0	9 0.. 0 0	bttn, dk. to mid. 125	0 135 0	66 0.. 78 0
Saffron, Spanish	47 0.. 48 0	27 0.. 0 0	good and fine, 140	0 160 0	85 0.. 160 0
Salep	per cwt. £12	Os. £13 0	Seedlac	30 0.. 48 0	28 0.. 46 0
Sarsaparilla, Lime	0s. 10d.. 1s. 1d	0s. 9d.. 1s. 1d	Sticklac	34 0.. 0 0	32 0.. 47 0
Para	0 11.. 1 1	0 0.. 1 1	OILS	pet tun	
Honduras 0 11.. 1 5	0 10.. 1 5	1 5.. 2 0	Seal, pale	33 10.. 34 0	37 10.. 0 0
Jamaica, 1 2.. 2 3	1 5.. 2 0	1 5.. 2 0	yellow	30 0.. 31 0	35 0.. 0 0
Sassafras	per cwt. 14	0.. 15 0	brown	27 0.. 28 0	31 0.. 0 0
Scammony	per lb.		Sperm, body	93 10.. 0 0	87 0.. 0 0
virgin	30 0.. 34 0	30 0.. 36 0	headmaster	96 0.. 97 0	94 0.. 94 10
second	14 0.. 26 0	14 0.. 26 0	Cod	32 0.. 0 0	33 0.. 0 0
Seneca Root	2 1.. 0 0	2 3.. 2 4	Whale, Greenland	37 0.. 37 5	37 0.. 37 3
Senna, Calcutta	0 2.. 0 2 ¹	0 1 ¹ .. 0 2 ¹	South Sea, pale 31 0.. 32 0	35 10.. 30 0	
Bombay	0 2.. 0 3	0 2 ¹ .. 0 4	yellow 30 0.. 0 0	34 0.. 35 0	
Tinnevelly	0 3 ¹ .. 0 6 ¹	0 5.. 0 7	brown 28 10.. 0 0	31 0.. 0 0	
Alexandria	0 4.. 0 6	0 3.. 0 5	E. I. Fish 27 0.. 0 0	38 0.. 29 0	
Snake Root	0 10.. 0 0	1 6.. 1 9	Olive, Galipoli	51 0.. 0 0	45 10.. 46 0
Spermacti, refined	1 84.. 0 0	1 9 ¹ .. 0 0	Trieste	49 0.. 50 0	44 0.. 45 0
Squills	0 21.. 0 3 ¹	0 1.. 0 1 ¹	Levant	48 0.. 40 0	43 0.. 0 0
Tamarind, E. India	9 0.. 11 0	8 0.. 10 0	Mogadore	46 10.. 0 0	42 0.. 0 0
W.I. per cwt. 15	0.. 33 0	12 0.. 24 0	Spanish and Sicily 50 0.. 51 0	44 0.. 44 10	
Terra Japonica			Florence, pr. ½-chst. 0 17.. 0 19	0 18.. 1 0	
Gambier, per cwt. 10	0.. 16 0	15 0.. 16 0	Cocount, Cochin, tun 42 0.. 43 0	30 0.. 40 0	
Cutch	26 0.. 28 0	34 0.. 34 6	Ceylon	49 6.. 41 0	37 10.. 0 0
Valerian Root, Engl. 20	0.. 40 0	20 0.. 40 0	Sydney	35 0.. 41 0	0 0.. 0 0
Vanilla			Ground Nut and Gin.		
Mexican	per lb. 40	0.. 80 0	Bombay	31 0.. 32 0	0 0.. 0 0
Brazil	14 0.. 20 0	15 0.. 20 0	Madras	36 0.. 0 0	0 0.. 0 0
Wormsd. (dly. 15s.) p.c. 23	0.. 0 0	23 0.. 24 0	Palm, fine	45 10.. 46 0	40 5.. 0 0
GUM	per cwt. £. s. £. s.		Palm Nut	34 10.. 30 0	30 15.. 32 0
Ammoniac, drop	3 0.. 5 5	2 15.. 3 0	Linseed	28 5.. 0 0	31 15.. 32 0
lump	1 0.. 2 5	0 12.. 1 10	Rapeseed, Engl. pale	36 10.. 0 0	45 0.. 0 0
Anini, fine pale	14 10.. 15 10	15 0.. 16 0	brown	33 10.. 0 0	0 0.. 0 0
bold amber	12 0.. 14 0	13 0.. 14 0	Foreign do. 39 0.. 39 10	47 0.. 0 0	
medium	7 10.. 10 10	9 0.. 12 0 0	brown	34 10.. 0 0	43 0.. 0 0
small & dark	4 0.. 6 10	5 15.. 0 0	Lard	58 0.. 0 0	55 0.. 57 0
ordinary dark	2 10.. 5 0	4 10.. 5 10	Tallow	30 0.. 0 0	32 0.. 0 0
Arabic, E.I. f. pale pickled	2 10.. 2 15	2 10.. 2 15	OILS, Essential; duty on all Foreign		
unsorted, good to f	1 10.. 2 3	1 10.. 2 4	Essential Oils, ls. except Oil of		
red and mixed	1 2.. 1 9	1 3.. 1 14	Almonds, and Bays 1d. per lb.		
siftings	0 18.. 1 3	0 16.. 1 3	Almond, essen. pr. lb. 30s. 0d. 31d. 0s.	30 0.. 0 0	0 0.. 0 0
Turkey, pkd. gd. to fl.	5 10.. 7 5	5 5.. 6 10	expressed	1 0.. 0 0	1 0.. 0 0
second & infr.	2 5.. 5 0	2 0.. 4 15	Aniseed	(in bond) 8 0.. 0 0	8 3.. 8 0
in sorts	1 9.. 0 0	1 8.. 1 16	Bay	per cwt. 90 0.. 100 0	120 0.. 135 0
Gedda	1 4.. 1 5	1 2.. 1 3	Bergamott	per lb. 6 0.. 11 0	7 0.. 11 0
Barbary, white	1 10.. 0 0	1 10.. 1 11	Cajeputa, bond, pr. oz. 0 1.. 0 14	0 1.. 0 14	0 1.. 0 14
brown	1 8.. 1 9	1 9.. 0 0	Curaway	per lb. 4 6.. 6 0	4 6.. 6 0
Cape	0 16.. 0 18	0 18.. 1 0	Cussia	(in bond) 14 9.. 0 0	20 6.. 21 0
Assafetida, fair to gd.	1 0.. 3 15	1 0.. 4 0	Cinnamon (in b.p.) o.z. 2 0.. 3 6	1 0.. 2 8.. 2	
Benjamin, first qual.	18 0.. 28 0	18 0.. 32 0	Cinnamon Leaf	0 2 ¹ .. 0 3	0 2 ¹ .. 0 3
second	8 10.. 16 10	7 10.. 10 0	Citronel	0 2 ¹ .. 0 2 ¹	0 3.. 0 3
third	3 5.. 7 10	3 5.. 6 10	Clove	(in bond) 0 2 ¹ .. 0 3	0 2 ¹ .. 0 3
Copal, Angola red	3 11.. 3 18	4 5.. 4 10	Croton	(in bond) 0 4.. 0 4 ¹	0 4.. 0 4 ¹
pale	3 6.. 3 10	4 0.. 0 0	Juniper	per lb. 1 0.. 2 6	1 0.. 2 6
Benguela	3 10.. 3 15	3 0.. 4 0	Lavender	2 0.. 3 5	2 0.. 5 0
Sierra Leone lb. 1s. 0d. 2s. 0d.	Os. 5d. 1s. 3d		Lemon	0 11.. 0 11	0 6.. 11 0
S. American	0 0.. 0 0	0 6.. 0 10	Lemongrass	per oz. 0 4.. 0 6	0 4.. 0 7
Dammar, pale pr. ct.	43 0.. 50 0	52 0.. 62 0	Mace, ex	(in bond) 0 3.. 0 3	0 1.. 0 0
£. s. £. s. £. s. £. s.			Neroli	0 10.. 0 10	6 0.. 9 0
Galbanum	8 0.. 10 0	7 10.. 8 10	Nutmeg	(in bond) 0 2 ¹ .. 0 2 ¹	0 2 ¹ .. 0 31
Gamboge, pkd. pipe	5 10.. 6 10	5 10.. 6 10	Orange	per lb. 10 0.. 11 0	10 0.. 11 0
in sorts	4 0.. 5 0	4 10.. 5 0	Otto Roses	per oz. 16 0.. 24 0	17 0.. 25 0

PRICE CURRENT—continued.

	1859.				1858.				1850.				1858.			
OILS, Essential,	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Peppermint .. per lb.																
American(in bond)	8	0..15	0		8	0..15	6									
English	30	0..34	0		32	0..36	0									
Rhodium .. per oz.	3	9..6	0		3	9..0	0									
Rosemary .. per lb.	2	0..3	0		2	0..3	0									
Sassafras	3	6..4	0		3	0..3	6									
Spearmint	8	0..14	0		8	0..14	0									
Spike	1	3..1	6		1	3..1	6									
Thyme	2	3..3	0		2	0..2	9									
PITCH, British, pr. cwt.	5	6..5	9		6	0..0	0									
Swedish	10	0..0	0		10	0..0	0									
SALT PETRE, per cwt.																
Bengal, 6 p.c. or under	37	6..39	0		44	6..48	0									
over 6 per cent.	32	6..37	0		40	0..44	0									
Madras	29	0..33	0		34	6..40	6									
Bombay	24	0..26	0		31	6..34	0									
British-refined	38	6..30	6		44	6..46	0									
Nitrate of Soda	15	0..16	0		16	0..17	0									
SEED, Canary	p. qr.	50	0..00	0	82	0..94	0									
Caraway, English, p.c.	0	0..0	0		40	0..43	0									
German (duty 5 p.c.)	30	0..38	0		33	0..42	0									
Clover, English, red	0	0..0	0		0	0..0	0									
white	0	0..0	0		0	0..0	0									
Germ. & French, red	0	0..0	0		0	0..0	0									
white	0	0..0	0		0	0..0	0									
Coriander	0	0..0	0		12	0..14	0									
East India	11	6..12	6		12	0..0	0									
Hemp	36	0..38	0		43	0..46	0									
Linseed, English, p. qr.	0	0..0	0		0	0..0	0									
Black Sea and Azof	44	6..0	0		55	0..56	0									
Calcutta	46	0..47	0		56	0..57	0									
Bombay	49	0..0	0		58	0..59	0									
Egyptian	43	0..43	6		52	0..53	0									
St. Ptsrbg. Morshnk	43	0..44	0		53	0..0	0									
Archangel	37	0..38	0		50	0..0	0									
Riga	0	0..0	0		44	0..48	0									
Mustard, brown, p. btl	10	0..13	0		7	0..10	0									
white	11	0..14	0		12	0..15	0									
Niger	32	0..33	0		0	0..0	0									
Poppy, E.I. .. per qr.	40	0..0	0		54	0..0	0									
Rape, English	0	0..0	0		68	0..70	0									
Danube	0	0..0	0		60	0..61	0									
Calcutta, fine	0	0..41	0		57	0..0	0									
Bombay, Guzerat	42	0..50	0		56	0..58	0									
Feroze, & Scinde	32	0..41	6		0	0..0	0									
Teel, Sesame or Gngly.	38	0..46	0		50	0..55	0									
Gnd. Nut Kernels, ln. 180	10.200	0			220	10.230	10									
SOAP	per cwt.															
London, yellow	21	0..38	0		21	0..38	0									
mottled	36	0..38	6		36	0..38	0									
eurd	52	0..0	0		52	0..0	0									
Castile .. (duty 8d.) ..	40	0..42	0		43	0..44	0									
Marseilles .. (do.) ..	40	0..41	0		42	0..43	0									
SOY, in b. (dyd. 6d. p. gl.)	4	6..4	9		4	6..6	0									
SPICES	per cwt.															
Cassia Lignea(dutylid).																
per lb.) in bond ..	83	0..94	0		96	0..107	0									
Vera	10	0..24	0		12	0..23	0									
Buds	150	0..155	0		157	6..160	0									
Cinnamon(duty 2d. per lb.) in bond.																
Ceylon, 1st quality ..	1	3..1	9		1	3..1	8									
2nd ditto ..	0	11..1	7		1	1..1	5									
3rd ditto ..	0	10..1	2		10	0..1	3									
Tellicherry	0	9..0	11		10	1..1	0									
Cloves(duty 2d. pr. lb.)																
in bond Penang ..	1	1..1	4		1	1..1	4									
Amboya & Bencln.	0	54..0	6		0	6..0	7									
Zanzibar	0	3..0	8		0	2..0	3									
Ginger(duty 5s.p.cwt.)	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.									
Jamaica, fine pr.cwt.	7	10..10	5		7	10..9	10									
ord. to good	3	18..7	0		3	10..7	0									
African	34s.	6d.	36s.		22s.	0d.	23s.	0d.								
Bengal .. in bond	20	0..21	0		16	0..16	6									
Malabar	0	0..0	0		17	0..18	0									
Cochin .. duty pd.	78	0..130	0		60	0..100	0									
Mace (duty 1s. per lb.)																
in bond, 1st qly. lb.	1	7..1	10		11	2..4										
2nd. & inf. r.	1	2..1	6		1	2..1	10									
Nutmegs (duty 1s. per lb.) in bond ..																
brown Penang, &c.	1	4..3	4		1	10..3	10									
limed Dutch	1	1..1	11		1	0..2	0									

SPICES,	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Pepper(duty 6d. pr. lb.)																
Black, in bd. Malab.	0	4..1	0	5	0	4..1	0	5	0	4..1	0	5	0	4..1	0	5
Alepppee	0	4..1	0	4..1	0	3..1	0	3..1	0	3..1	0	3..1	0	3..1	0	3..1
Penang & Batavia	0	4..1	0	4..1	0	3..1	0	3..1	0	3..1	0	3..1	0	3..1	0	3..1
Singapore	0	4..1	0	4..1	0	3..1	0	3..1	0	3..1	0	3..1	0	3..1	0	3..1
White, Tellicherry ..	0	9..1	0	10	0	11..1	1	12	0	11..1	1	12	0	11..1	1	12
Other sorts	0	6..1	0	8	0	8..2	0	8..2	0	8..2	0	8..2	0	8..2	0	8..2
Cayenne	0	10..1	2	27	0	15	0..10	10	0	10..10	0	10..10	0	10..10	0	10..10
Pod, S. Leone pr. c.	20	0..27	0	47	0	4..1	0	4..1	0	4..1	0	4..1	0	4..1	0	4..1
Zanzibar	55	0..00	0	22	0	35	0..0	35	0..0	35	0..0	35	0..0	35	0..0	35
Long	28	0..40	0	47	0	5..1	0	5..1	0	5..1	0	5..1	0	5..1	0	5..1
Pimento(dty 5s.p.cwt.)																
in bond, mld.to good ..	0	3..1	0	3	0	3..1	0	3..1	0	3..1	0	3..1	0	3..1	0	3..1
ordinary	0	3..1	0	3..1	0	3..1	0	3..1	0	3..1	0	3..1	0	3..1	0	3..1
SPONGE, Turk, f. pkd.	16	0..20	0	15	0..20	0	15	0..20	0	15	0..20	0	15	0..20	0	15
SPONGE, Turk, f. pkd.	16	0..20	0	15	0..20	0	15	0..20	0	15	0..20	0	15	0..20	0	15
SPONGE, Turk, f. pkd.	16	0..20	0	15	0..20	0	15	0..20	0	15	0..20	0	15	0..20	0	15
TEA (duty 1s. 5d. per lb.) in bond.																
Congou, ordinary	1	3..1	4		1	4..1	0	9..1	0..0	10..1	0..0	10..1	0..0	10..1	0..0	10..1
good ordinary	1	3..1	5		1	5..1	0	10..1	0..0	10..1	0..0	10..1	0..0	10..1	0..0	10..1
but middling	1	5..1	1	6	0	11..1	1	11..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1
blackish leaf	1	7..2	9		1	7..2	9	0	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1
ditto strong	1	10..2	0		2	1..2	5	0	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1
ditto to extra fine	1	10..2	0		2	1..2	4	0	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1
Ning Yong and Oolong	1	5..1	2		1	5..1	2	0	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1
Souchong, ordinary	1	5..1	1	6	0	11..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1
fair to fine	1	7..2	2		1	7..2	2	0	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1	1..1
finest	2	3..2	6		2	3..2	6	0	1..1	1..1	1..1	1				

TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

[In this department we hope to receive the assistance of our readers; its development depends very much upon their support. *Everything* of any interest to the trade is admissible.]

The pharmaciens of Ghent have come to an understanding amongst themselves that no prescription, prepared for the second time, and by a pharmacien who had not prepared it at first, should be charged less for than was originally demanded. On the prescription shall be placed the stamp of the first pharmacien, with such signs to be agreed upon which shall acquaint all the subsequent operators with the price charged for the first preparation. This is a healthful tendency at fair dealing with each other, and a death blow to that professional bane—underselling one another.

The "Pharmaceutical Journal" calls the attention of the trade to the quality of the flint-glass used by several manufacturers of bottles, the use of which by chemists is attended with serious inconvenience. From its gradual decomposition the excess of alkali contained in this glass effloresces on the surface, and acts chemically on many substances, particularly on hydrocyanic acid, which it speedily blackens. After the most careful cleaning of the surface of the bottles made with this glass, they gradually become dull, and give the appearance of dirty bottles having been employed.

Ever since Messrs. Corine and Demeaux proposed sulphate of lime and coal tar as a disinfectant, purifying agents have been the order of the day. The merit of the discovery was of course at first disputed; and every one who thought he could contrive some disinfecting compound sent papers and samples to the Academy of Medicine or of Sciences. The last applicant is M. Boinet, well known by his works on iodine, who, in a paper read September 20th before the Academy of Medicine of Paris, contends that the fondest sores can be rendered perfectly sweet by applications of tincture of iodine. There will be no harm in trying this agent, which, no doubt, has already rendered very great service. Mr. Crace Calvert, of Manchester, has addressed a letter to the French Academy in reference to this subject (noticed in our last under the head of "Disinfection of Sores"), pointing out the great variation which exists in the composition of coal tar, and the consequent necessity for more accurately ascertaining to which of the constituents the disinfecting properties are really due, in order to ensure the uniform action of the preparation. From the results of his own experiments he considers that the antiseptic properties of the tar are entirely due to the carbolic acid present. He states, that a corpse injected with a weak solution of this acid was preserved from decomposition for several weeks; and that a piece of flesh, steeped in carbolic acid, was exposed to the weather for three years without change. He also states, that a small quantity added to urine will preserve it from decomposition for some weeks; and that it is also capable of preventing the gallic fermentation from taking place in the solutions of tanning substances.

A few days since, Mr. Annan, builder, Downfield, wishing to have the honey taken from a hive without resorting to the common practice of smoking the bees with brimstone, and thereby killing them, and having before heard of chloroform being used, felt anxious to try the experiment, which was done by Mr. Laird, druggist, in the presence of a number of individuals. Mr. Laird first closed up the doorway, then covered the hive with a cloth to shut out the light as much as possible, after which he commenced to blow chloroform amongst the bees, immediately upon which they began to make a humming noise; but, as the chloroform was continued to be blown in amongst them, the storm speedily changed into a calm, when it was soon discovered that the bees had fallen asleep, so that they were easily removed to another hive without harm to any one; and next morning were all awake and in a lively state, humming around their hive—no doubt wondering what had happened. This being a successful and useful experiment in keeping the bees alive, we think it right to make it known for the benefit of others.

Professor Aitkin, of Maryland, proposed lately a new test paper for alkalies and acids—namely, paper tinged with flowers of the hollyhock. If Professor Aitkin will consult the *Prussian Pharmacopœia*, he will find described the superior test paper of Professor Fresinius. This is of a beautiful violet colour, and is most sensitive for testing alkalies and acids. When dipped into the former, it becomes a beautiful green colour; when dipped into an acid, it becomes a bright red. It is very sensitive. In the work of Fresinius, the test paper is stated to be colored with the *georgina purpurea*, which may not be understood by most persons, but it is simply the botanical name of the crimson-coloured dahlia. The common paper used for this purpose is coloured with red cabbage; its tint is not so sensitive as that of the dahlia.

Mr. W. Hare, of Exeter, writes, it is not known to *all* that alum, in mass, will resist heavy blows from a sledge-hammer or iron pestle, but yield *easily* when a small stiff nail is driven into it. Hundreds knew this before, but "The Chemist and Druggist" will make it known to thousands previously ignorant of the fact.

Messrs. Savory and Moore have lately introduced "Improved Medical Field Panniers." These consist of two wicker boxes, about two feet long and eighteen inches square, covered with buffalo or other untanned skins. The tops or lids of the panniers, together with the front sides of each, are removable, and are so adjusted by the aid of hinges, and pieces of round iron for legs,—also attached to the panniers,—that when the boxes are on the ground, the lids and sides form a bed or table for amputating or other surgical operations, hitherto performed on the ground. Or in an emergency the surgeon himself might sleep on it. The two panniers

are small chemical shops in themselves, probably better provided than many with more pretensions. Number one has no fewer than thirty-two distinct drugs, in bottles and cases. The more poisonous are put up in Messrs. Savory's patent poison bottles. Besides the drugs, there are three empty bottles for pills; two zinc bottles, one for brandy, the other for water; a cork-screw, knives, scissors, labels, scales and weights, enema, gallipot, corks, measures, pestle and mortar, ligatures, wax, needles, pens and ink, and many other needful things too numerous to mention here. In number two pannier are to be found sixteen field and four screw tourniquets; a tin saucepan, and a small strainer for making tea economically; lint, carded cotton, and calico bandages in tin cases; linen, calico and india-rubber sheeting, plaster of two kinds, each four yards long; wax candles, wax matches, splints, basins, and pans; tea, sugar, arrowroot, concentrated beef tea, and cocoa milk in tin cases; case book, admission and discharge book, case of surgical instruments, and medical certificate book. There is also a lamp, with reflector. The lamp boils water in a small tin saucepan for the purpose of making tea in case of immediate want. The whole of the medicines and other matters are so arranged on shelves, or in drawers, or in compartments, that in an instant the surgeon can put his hand on anything he requires, without trouble or perplexity. The panniers are supported on the horse's back by strong bands of leather, which also keep the boxes firmly closed. The weight of the panniers is less than those at present in use; and a more compact arrangement of many things in a small compass it has not been our lot to see.

A new remedy for the prevention of pitting from small-pox has been recently communicated to the Glasgow Medical Society, by Mr. Branton, clerk to the Infirmary, as having been used repeatedly with success. It consists of glycerine, nitrate of silver, and collodion.

A correspondent requests us "to warn the trade against being induced to throw money away upon trumpery publications, advertised with encomiums, which would lead any person to suppose they were really useful and valuable works," and forwards for our inspection, "Chapman's Veterinarian's Pharmacopoeia."

Messrs. Knight and Son, of Foster-lane, have disposed of their business in two parts,—the heavy portion to an ironmonger, and the crucible department to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company.

We are sorry to hear that the building strike has delayed the occupancy of their new premises by Messrs. Morgan Brothers, but are informed they will remove into them next week.

It will be remembered by some readers that a very large premium is offered by the French government to the man who will put together, from organic bases, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, and Nitrogen, in the proper proportion to form any of the very expensive organic productives, Quinine for instance. Many chemists have been experimenting in that direction; our chemist, Fownes, before his death, it will be remembered, discovered or made the nearest approach to these alkaloids; viz.; furfuran from wheat bran,—a powerful organic base, giving bitter salts like the alkaloids,—and furfurole from wheat bran, an oil like oil of cinnamon. To make morphia, quinia, strychnia, &c.; gum, sawdust, or bran, seems almost an impossibility, but it is announced that Liebig, experimenting in this direction, actually has made tartaric acid, precisely as it exists in wine, nor is it deemed impossible that morphia may yet be made.

There is also a report that Professor Liebig has discovered a mode of imparting to ordinary tobacco the perfume and flavour of the finest Havana. It is said that the most experienced connoisseurs have been put to the test, and have smoked the prepared tobacco in the belief that it was the finest Cuban.

We are sorry to add a third report relative to this learned chemist, viz., that he has broken his leg; it is added that he is progressing favourably.

Dr. Smee, in a letter to the *Times*, states that letters damaged by sea-water may be restored in the following manner:—"The letter should be lightly once brushed over with diluted muriatic acid, the strength as sold as such at all chemists' shops. As soon as the paper is thoroughly damped it must be again brushed over with a saturated solution of yellow ferruginate of potash, when immediately the writing appears in Prussian blue. In this latter operation plenty of the liquid should be employed, and care must be taken that the brush be not used so roughly as to tear the surface of the paper. This result is obtained by simple chemical laws, as the iron which existed in the writing ink is retained in the fibre of the paper, and by the action of the ferruginate of potash, Prussian blue is formed, the use of the muriatic acid being simply to place the iron under circumstances favourable to the action of the ferruginate of potash. This letter should then be washed in a basin of clean water and dried first between the folds of blotting paper, and subsequently by holding it before the fire, when the letter is fit for the counting-house. If the letter should be of much permanent value, I recommend it to be carefully sized with a solution of isinglass before being filed, but if the paper has been much rotted the operation requires care, and should not be done until a notarial copy, or photograph has been taken. Where the operation is to be conducted by those having some knowledge of chemistry a little of the solution of the red ferruginate of potash may be added to the yellow, as in some cases it would render the colour more complex."

Mr. J. L. Pain, the india-rubber manufacturer, has just introduced another invention in connexion with his trade, and one intended for the use of dentists. He calls it the "India-rubber Vulcanite Apparatus," to enable dentists to vulcanise on their own premises their preparation

of india-rubber, used by them in the manufacture and setting of artificial teeth. The appearance of the apparatus is similar to an ordinary dwarf column gas stove, about three feet in height, and fourteen inches in diameter. It is, however, different in its construction; having two cases, an outer and inner one, the inner case being made of three-quarter-inch cast-iron, capable of resisting an immense pressure of steam, whilst the outer case is merely thin sheet iron. The inner case is fitted with a shelf for the purpose of supporting the mould which contains the india-rubber to be vulcanized. The process of vulcanizing is carried on by partially filling the inner case with water, and screwing down tightly a strong cast-iron top or cover to the stove, then lighting the gas supplied to the stove, by means of a perforated gas-burner, placed underneath, and so fitted as to be moved in or out at the pleasure of the operator. The heat not only comes in contact with the bottom of the apparatus, but ascends between the two cases, readily and rapidly producing steam; the pressure of which is regulated by a safety valve on the top of the stove. By means of the safety valve and a steam gauge the operator knows when the india-rubber is completely vulcanized.

In the Paris hospitals a treatment for the cure of sprains is practised that is found most successful for a frequent accident, and which can be applied by the most inexperienced. If the ankle is sprained, for instance, let the operator hold the foot in his hands, with the thumbs meeting on the swollen part. These, having been previously greased, are pressed successively with increasing force on the injured and painful spot for about a quarter of an hour. This application being repeated several times, will, in the course of the day, enable the patient to walk when other means would have failed to relieve him.

On Thursday, September 15th, Robert G. Visick, of Brighton, committed suicide by taking strychnine. The deceased was formerly in business as a chemist. On the day above mentioned his son went to his room, and deceased told him he had taken something to destroy himself. Dr. Davies was sent for, who deposed:—"I found him strongly convulsed with every symptom of tetanus. I inquired of Mrs. Visick what it was. At first she told me she did not know; but afterwards said he had taken poison. I inquired what poison. She made no reply, which I attributed to her distress of mind. I then said to deceased, 'What poison have you taken?' He replied, 'Strychnine.' I then asked him how much, but he said he could not tell. Death shortly afterwards ensued." Evidence was given that deceased had been labouring under mental distress, and a verdict of "Temporary insanity" was returned.

A pharmacien of Paris has had the idea of combining practice with compounding, and thought of having thoroughly evaded the law (which is very stringent in France) by the following contrivance:—He engaged a doctor of medicine to come and prescribe at his shop, and was generally present at the consultations, acting as secretary, and writing down the prescriptions, which were immediately made up by the assistant. This manoeuvre having come to the knowledge of the authorities, the pharmacien was tried before a lower court, and fined 40*l.* This is the very maximum of the fine, and the verdict shows that the court considered the delinquent had been acting as, and usurping the title of, a doctor of medicine.

A perfumer of Paris has just been fined 2*l.* for keeping an arsenical paste used to remove superabundant hair. The whole stock of the paste has been confiscated.

UNQUALIFIED MEDICAL PRACTICE.—BELLYSE v. JAMES OLDFIELD.—Mr. Webb Ward appeared for the defendant. The nominal plaintiff in this case is a surgeon, practising at Audlem, but the real plaintiff is George Brown, an unregistered practitioner of the same place. The action was brought to recover the sum of 2*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, balance of account of 4*l.*, for medicine and attendance. Mr. Brown stated that he acted on behalf of Mr. Bellyse, and attended the defendant himself. He also handed to his Honour a testimonial from Mr. Bellyse, stating that he considered Mr. Brown fully competent to take any medical or surgical case, and authorising him to make use of his name. Mr. Ward said the case was brought before the Court on the 14th of June last, so that this was the second hearing. In answer to his Honour, Mr. Brown said that he had not passed the College of Surgeons. His Honour then said that it was in direct opposition to the law, which said that no one should practise who was not registered. It seemed that Mr. Bellyse was a regular practitioner, and that Mr. Brown had been practising in his name. He thought Mr. Bellyse should be cautioned that it was not a regular proceeding, and told him that allowing an unqualified person to practise in his name was very much like committing a fraud against the Act of Parliament.—The plaintiff was nonsuited, with costs.

At a late meeting of the Medical Registration Association, amongst the resolutions agreed to was one that the question of the right of dentists to assume the title of "surgeon"—dentists should be immediately brought to an issue, and the steps to be taken were determined on. Votes having been taken, it was unanimously carried that several other prosecutions should be commenced.

A trial of great importance to our constituents has lately taken place at Liverpool. The charge was against Mr. Hallows, an apothecary, for illegally practising as a surgeon. The report which the *Lancet* of the 8th instant gives in full is much too long for our columns. The trial resulted in the defendant being condemned to pay 20*s.* penalty, "for practising as a surgeon, without being duly registered according to the requirements of the Act." On this subject we have received a letter from Liverpool, which will be found among our "Correspondence."

NOTIONS AND CHIPS.*

The violent poison of the rattlesnake, or cobra di copello, when subjected to chemical analysis, yields nothing but gum and water.

Liquids are held together by cohesion, which varies in power, as is seen by the different sizes of drops of water, oil, syrups, or spirits, when thus measured out.

CAUTION.—Never enter a sick-room in a state of perspiration, as the moment you become cool your pores absorb. Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty stomach, nor sit between the sick and the fire, because the heat attracts the vapour.

The Town Council of Berlin has just subscribed £1600. to a foundation in honour of Humboldt, destined to afford aid to learned men and travellers in the prosecution of the studies to which he devoted his long life.

A physician in Louisville has just discovered that by living principally on buttermilk, a human being may prolong existence to the period of 200 years!

PATENT MEDICINES.—In the year ending the 31st of March last, the duty on patent medicines amounted to £43,090. 14s. 1½d.

Water freezes when in contact with nitrous oxide, or laughing-gas.

The muscles of the body contain 79 per cent. of water. An adult Guanche, when dried and converted into a mummy, weighed only a pound or two.

Rain water contains 2½ per cent. of air, of which air from 24 to 33 per cent. are oxygen. Of the air contained in snow water, Humboldt found 34½ per cent. to be oxygen.

The superficial area of the human body being taken as 2000 square inches, the pressure of the air upon it amounts to 13½ tons. Extensive barometric changes may cause a difference of a ton in the total pressure upon the body.

An engine in which bicarburetted hydrogen gas, mixed with nine times its volume of common air, was exploded in the cylinder, was at one time run in the United States. The initial explosive force of the mixture was found to be from 150lb. to 200lb. to the square inch.

GLYCEROLE OF LEAD.—The following is suggested as a substitute for Goulard's Cerate. This cerate, as is well known, becomes speedily rancid, and in that state is more irritating than soothing to inflamed surfaces. The substitute does not change, is easily washed off with water, and can be reduced to any desired extent, for the purposes of a wash, with rose or distilled water.

Pure Glycerin.....	13½ oz. (fluid.)
Solution of Sub-acetate of Lead	2½ oz. ,,
Camphor	1 drachm.

Triturate the camphor into powder with a few drops of alcohol; add the glycerin; heat in a water-bath until the camphor is dissolved; when cool add the solution of lead, and shake well together. These proportions are those for Goulard's Cerate, substituting glycerin for the oil and wax.—*From the Journal and Transactions of the Maryland College of Pharmacy.*

THE FUMIGATORIES OF BOUTIGNY.—The formula for the preparation of fumigatory powder is as follows:—

Bisulphate of Potassa.....	1 Eq. (55·69).
Nitrate of Potassa	1 Eq. (44·31).
Peroxide of Manganese.....	q. s. to blacken the mixture.

The articles are pulverised *separately*, and then mixed carefully. When fumigation is required, a shovel or some similar article is heated to a low red heat at the fire, and a few grammes of the powder are thrown upon it; and speedily abundant vapours of nitric, hyponitrie acid, &c., will be set free. This powder of Boutigny's, on account of its colour and taste, cannot be mistaken for any of those substances which serve as food for man; its innocuousness allows of its introduction in all dwellings; and it is believed to be serviceable whenever it is necessary to have resort to nitric fumigations. After the fumigation Boutigny burns a slip of paper, which evolves a very agreeable odour. This paper is prepared as follows:—One part of nitrate of potassa and two of sugar are dissolved in six parts of water; paper which has not been sized is then plunged in this solution and dried.

TREATMENT OF PHthisIS.—Dr. Flint gives an account, in the *American Journal of Medical Science*, of his treatment of phthisis. Out of fourteen cases in which arrest of phthisis took place, in eight there was a complete change in the habits of life—not simply gentle walks or drives, but rough occupations, involving considerable and sometimes great exposure to vicissitudes of weather. Change of climate only seems to be directly beneficial, inasmuch as it gives more inducement to exercise. Dr. Flint thinks that patients should live generously, taking especially highly carbonaceous food, the free use of sugar; also of wine, and other diffusible stimuli, which are of great use. Except, perhaps, cod-liver oil, no medicinal agents seem to act beyond mere palliatives. There are various conditions of the throat met with in phthisis. In the earlier stages, the patient complains of dryness of the throat and cough; and on examination the throat is found smooth and shining and the parts attenuated. It is a state of lessened strength without inflammatory action. A useful means of treatment here, according to Dr. Flint, is the application of a mixture of equal parts of chloroform and olive-oil by means of a large brush. Great relief is obtained by the application of a strong solution of nitrate of silver to the fauces by means of a large brush.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[This portion of our Journal will be thrown open to the discussion of all matters referring to the interests of our trade; but as no opinions will be excluded, it follows that we do not hold ourselves responsible for those expressed; and whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.]

London, September 29th, 1859.

It is with much pleasure that I congratulate you on the creation of a paper, whose object is our mutual benefit. I trust that you will exercise your influence to raise our status, not only intellectually, as the Pharmaceutical Society has done, but also honourably and morally, which as yet it has, I fear, failed to do. I am of opinion, Sir, that it would tend greatly to elevate our standing, both in the eyes of the public and ourselves, if we, as a body, would keep closed on Sundays, and also shut our shops earlier on week-days. It is not at all an uncommon thing to see many of us selling, or trying to sell, scents, soaps, and soda-water on the day that, above all others, has been set apart for rest. On these occasions, in many cases, the receipts do sometimes cover a shilling, but very rarely ten, which former sum barely pays for one's tea and gas. Medicine must be made on Sunday I own, but, in the case where only one or two assistants are kept, I deny that there is enough dispensing to justify anybody staying in all day. In the larger houses, such as Bell's and Hooker's, of course it is but proper that some should take duty; although I consider it cruel, base, and degenerate, to keep a poor set of fellows (many of whom have not had a single hour to themselves in the week) to mind a shop for the value of returns which, as I have before stated, are worth *nil*. The public do not ask us to keep open; they do not come out with the intention of buying, but, seeing a shop open, they are induced to enter; and so it is that we, as a body, have not strength of mind to resist; we debase ourselves in the sight of proper-thinking men, while all this time some of us are paying our subscription to the Pharmaceutical Society, for the sole purpose of raising our status! Again, on week-days, may I ask what custom do the majority of chemists do after nine o'clock in the evening? A very little, and that for the most part would be got earlier if the public knew that we closed at nine; as it is, ladies tell their servants, "The chemist is sure to be open." The consequence is, that most of us go out of shop into bed, and out of bed into shop. If we were to close at nine instead of eleven, could not that two hours be devoted to pronouncing our health and happiness; and would we not, at the end of the year, find ourselves a jollier, and certainly not poorer, set of fellows than we were at the beginning? Next, Sir, may I beg of you to exercise your influence in encouraging some energetic and enterprising young men to start, on *consistent principles*, a sort of Royal College of Pharmacutists, whose members would be bound by certain rules, like those of the College of Dentists, and not merely by paying an annual subscription become a member. Let the membership be gained by passing an examination such as a dispensing chemist would require; and not by worrying one's brains about the natural orders of plants and other unnecessary knowledge—things very nice to know in themselves, but not positively requisite for the qualifications of a dispenser of medicines, such as the profession and public could trust. The subjects of examination should for the most part be confined to the doses of medicine, and more particularly "dangerous ones." The fees should be small, for it is not every young man that has ten pounds to spare, to pay the worthies of Bloomsbury-square. Why, Sir, many of us only get about thirty pounds a-year; we positively cannot afford to make such a sacrifice; and surely you do not expect aristocrats to join us, whose employment not unfrequently consists of pounding and pill making. If the Bell Memorial Fund were appropriated to throwing the establishment in Bloomsbury open to us all, if the examination fees were cut down, and, lastly, if certain botanical superfluities were omitted, I would not only go up for examination, but I would also help others to do so, and would exert myself to the very utmost of my ability on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Wishing the most hearty success to your praiseworthy undertaking, and trusting soon to see the fruits of your labour, I am, &c.,

DISPENSER.

Liverpool, October 10th, 1859.

Allow me, in the name of many friends, as well as on my own account, to thank you heartily for the appearance of what has long been one of the chief desiderata of the trade, and at the same time to wish you every success in your somewhat arduous undertaking. I am a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, and, of course, receive the Journal, which I value highly, but at the same time I cannot but be conscious that its circulation is so limited, in comparison to the number of druggists in the kingdom, as to render it quite unsuitable as a bond of union or a means of inter-communication. From your address, I believe the "Chemist and Druggist" will exactly fill the void which we have long felt existed among us, but which, up to the present time, no one has succeeded in supplying. I hope my brethren will avail themselves of the opportunity, and support the new undertaking in a liberal spirit. Every advantage possible is offered at the lowest rate that even the most miserly skinflint (if such a one exists in our body) could ask or expect. One suggestion I would offer, it is this: that every subscriber should resolve to procure another before next month. This would go far to render the success of your experiment certain, and would greatly promote the interests of the chemists and druggists themselves.—Yours, &c.,

PHARMACY.

County of Kent, Oct. 4th, 1859.

In common with, I suppose, some thousands of my fellow druggists I received the first number of your publication. I glanced it over, and the result was to send up my subscription. Since then I have conned it over, and I cannot resist addressing you, if it is simply to wish you success. The boon to me as a country druggist is immense; why, I see clearly a saving of 25 per cent. upon druggists' sundries alone, simply from finding out a better market. But to those who, like myself, know so many members of the trade, it will be a source of amusement, either by perusing their advertisements or reading their correspondence, to see how the old fellows are getting on, and I fancy if I live long enough, and leave the trade, I should take up for perusal a number of the "Chemist and Druggist" with great satisfaction. With best wishes, &c.

P. R.

Sherburn (near Milford Junction), Yorkshire, Sept. 19, 1859.

The specimen number of the "Chemist and Druggist" reached me on Saturday morning, and I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of your arrangement of it. It will prove, I have no doubt, of great service to the trade. The Price Current will be particularly beneficial. I only regret it is not to be a weekly publication instead of monthly. Do you not think the chemists and druggists would support your publication if it was weekly? The alterations in the markets reported weekly would, I think, alone secure you a circulation among the entire body of chemists and druggists, and be equally beneficial to the advertisers in your Circular. I hope the success of your first number will induce you to issue the "Chemist and Druggist" weekly, for I feel satisfied it would be supported. The surgeons can support three weekly journals, surely the chemists can support one. I should be very glad to see an announcement from you to that effect, if you think the experiment would answer.

P.S.—My subscription has been forwarded to you previously.—I am, &c. J. DOVE.

Syke House, Burrowford, near Burnley, Sept. 19, 1859.

The issue of your first number of the "Chemist and Druggist" is to me what, I feel sure, it must be to thousands, a source of very great satisfaction, as the want of a publication of this description has long been felt. I cordially wish you every success in your praiseworthy undertaking, and trust the result may amply meet your expectations, so that you may soon be induced to act upon the suggestion of Mr. R. H. Lowe, in whose opinion I fully concur. Hoping soon to see some announcement of a weekly "Chemist and Druggist," I am, &c.

J. H. EVANS.

Market Place, Easingwold, Oct. 3rd, 1859.

Enclosed you have stamps value 2s. 6d., my subscription to the "Chemist and Druggist" for twelve months. I think it just meets a long-felt want of the Trade, especially in country towns; and hope it will receive from them all the support and help you could wish. I am, &c.

JOHN ROOKLEDGE.

Sept. 19, 1859.

Through your columns I desire to warn my brother druggists to look to their Gregory Powder Labels, as there is a fellow sneaking about the country lodging informations against us for using an improper label. There are five druggists in this locality who have been fined in mitigated penalties of £2. each, one £3. I call it an unmitigated — ; I will leave you to supply the word, and remain, yours, &c.

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

149, Oxford-street, Bilston, Oct. 3rd, 1859.

Herewith are enclosed postage stamps value 2s. 6d., for one year's subscription to the "Chemist and Druggist." In sending them I beg to tender you my thanks as a member of the trade, for originating a publication the want of which has so long been felt among us. Wishing you every success, I am, &c.

JOHN TOMKYS.

Please, if not too late, to insert in your next a formula for Marine Glue.—J. T.

[See Page 2.—ED.]

Wigtown.

I received with much pleasure the first number of your periodical; the title you have given it is no *misnomer*. After perusing its contents I feel assured that it will be of incalculable benefit to the trade, and will supply a long-felt want. I concur in the suggestion of Mr. Lowe in your first number, that, instead of a monthly, we might have a weekly issue of the "Chemist and Druggist;" I for one would be glad to see Mr. Lowe's suggestion receiving the approval of the trade. Yours truly,

A DRUGGIST.

Winchcombe, Sept. 29, 1859.

In the "Pharmaceutical Journal," vol. xvi. p. 398, there is an article containing the natural history of the "Cælocline Polycarpa, A.D.C.: the Berberine, or yellow dye tree of Soudan," the bark of which, I have some reason to believe, is used in England for dyeing the leather for making saddlery. If you are not acquainted with this production, can you obtain information as to whether it is imported into London; and if so, where it is obtainable. Perhaps it is a secret known only to a few. A reply in the "Chemist and Druggist" will oblige

Yours truly, PHILIP HOWMAN.

11th October, 1859.

It is a trite, but nevertheless a wise saying, that "union is strength." That spirit of progress which in the present age is making such rapid strides in all departments of the arts and sciences, would "drag its length slowly along" without it. The truth of the principle is now recognised and acted upon by most of the professions, and I am glad to perceive from the publication of your journal that the necessity of it is beginning to be more urgently felt by the chemists and druggists, a body which have been hitherto disunited. I agree with you, sir, that the status of the chemists as a body is rapidly improving; but I at the same time think that they are far from holding that elevated position in society to which they are by their profession entitled. To give them this, I believe well-directed union amongst them alone is wanting, as I think with your correspondent, "A Country Druggist," that there is no other body possessing a larger share of intelligence. How, then, is this union to be effected? It may be answered, that this is the object of the Pharmaceutical Society; but whilst I admit that society to have been productive of much good, I am of opinion that it is not at all calculated to bring about the desired union, as not aiming to promote the interests of the general body. I therefore hope to see your influence used in this direction, and would suggest through your columns, the formation of a Metropolitan and Provincial Association, having for its object, in conjunction with "The Chemist and Druggist," the instruction of the profession, and the protection of its general interests. The formation of such an association would carry out the views of "A Country Druggist," as the association might be made a perfect medium of communication between the different members of the profession, and would be a valuable protection, both to the profession and the public, by examining bills respecting poisons, and other matters relating to the profession, and, if needful, presenting petitions to the Legislature thereon. Such an association would also be especially powerful in obtaining an Act of Parliament, such as a "Country Druggist" very properly suggests. In making the above suggestion I am not only stating my own views, but those of a large number of chemists and druggists, with whom I have conversed upon the subject, and I hope to see the question mooted by your correspondents, in order that the wishes of the profession may, if possible, be arrived at. I shall, with your permission, resume the subject in a further letter.—Yours, &c.,

C. G.

Liverpool, October 10th, 1859.

Since your last publication two convictions have taken place in this town under the new Medical Act (I enclose particulars of the more recent case*), and under such circumstances as make it pretty evident that the act will be very strictly carried out. Though it cannot for a moment be defended that either a chemist or any other person is at liberty to represent himself as a surgeon, it is quite clear from the animus under which these proceedings are conducted, as well as other indications abroad, that the chemists will have to be watchful over their own interests, if they intend to retain even the legitimate practice of their own business, without further attempts at parliamentary enactments to their disadvantage. There is still an increasing desire to place the trade under such legal restrictions that it will be impossible to conduct it, in the way it has been conducted long before any medical law whatever was ever passed, without being constantly liable to heavy penalties, and the question ought to be settled amongst druggists themselves, how far they are called upon, or are willing, to submit to these changes. Any law whatever which interferes with the recommendation of the goods and commodities in which we deal, or in pointing out their uses and properties, will not only deprive the chemist of a natural right, possessed by every person in this kingdom and constantly exercised by every dealer in the land, but will, in fact, if fully carried out, amount to a prohibition of his calling. It is therefore time that some such publication as yours, *open to all communications affecting our interest*, should be started, to unite all the chemists in the kingdom, and ascertain their views on the subject. It is far from our interest to encroach upon the medical profession; at the same time we should be guarded against encroachments upon ourselves, and it is admitted, on all hands, that the line of demarcation is so difficult, that it is impossible to do any more in the way of legal pains and penalties without crushing our own legitimate business as carried on from time immemorial, and protected in every act of parliament which has ever passed respecting the medical profession. The question has also, the last month, been raised before the Coroner of Liverpool, as to the right of a chemist or any other than a qualified practitioner to give a certificate of the cause of death. The chemist in question maintains that the law does not intend to confine this to the medical profession; the coroner the opposite. In this case the chemist had given no medicine, but had written a certificate of the cause of death; the registrar called an inquest, and the whole proceedings show a disposition to victimise the former without the slightest cause for complaint. If the coroner's exposition of the law is correct, which is exceedingly doubtful, it is plain that an inquest must be held on every case of death where a medical man is not called in; while it is well-known that many persons die without such attendance.—I am, &c.,

JOSEPH BALL.

* This was omitted.

October 1st, 1859.

Being the only chemist residing here, I am not in a position to report the opinions others have formed of the "Chemist and Druggist;" my own I prove by enclosing you 5s., being 2s. 6d. subscription, and 2s. 6d. donation. You have surely brought it out too cheap; although a chemist now, I was some years in a publisher's office, and know the cost of printing, &c., I have made a calculation, and allowing for a charge of 100*l.* to Morgan Brothers, for inserting their list, I still cannot reduce the cost (over and above the advertisements) of your first number, below 1000*l.* Your journal will be an immense boon to us country tradesmen. I see by its contents I am paying what is vulgarly called "through the nose" for most of my commodities, including both Drugs and Sundries. Could you conveniently add to your report Tea and Coffee; these are not drugs or chemicals, but in common with many druggists I deal in them. I would not trouble you with these remarks, but, as you invite communications, hope you will excuse one even from

A VILLAGE CHEMIST.

September 30th, 1859.

I feel great pleasure in congratulating you upon the appearance of the first number of the "Chemist and Druggist." I, for one, was highly gratified in seeing in the "Medical Circular" an announcement of your intention of bringing such a work out, and was at once determined to be a subscriber. I have not the least doubt this attempt to supply the trade with so valuable a publication will be crowned with the utmost success. I beg to send to you a query, which you will do me the favour of replying through the medium of the "Chemist and Druggist." I have studied for the medical profession, but the state of my health and other circumstances induced, or rather forced me to abandon the resumption of my studies; and I have commenced as chemist, &c. Now, sir, I feel anxious to be a member of the Pharmaceutical Society. I beg to ask you, who is the party I am to apply to, or communicate with? Is there any means of becoming a member without examination? any information you could afford me, which would assist me in attaining my object, would be most thankfully received.—I am, &c., M.S.

Newhaven, Sussex, September 30th, 1859.

As you court suggestions, I beg to offer the following one:—that a list of all the articles connected with the trade, which have come into use within the last 10 or 12 years, be given, with the composition, operation, use, and dose of each. This would be of great service to many in the country; for instance, such as Pepsine, Glycerine, Chloroform, Chloric \mathcal{A} ether, Collodion, Iodide of Zinc, &c., &c.—I am, &c.,

J. J. REEVE.

4, Low Ousegate, York.

I beg to enclose thirty postage stamps for the "Chemist and Druggist" for the ensuing twelve months. I beg at the same time to state my entire approval of the scheme, which will be a great boon to the trade; and if supplied with suitable matter for the retail tradesman, instead of heavy articles on abstract chemistry, will be a great success. That it may be so is the desire of, Sir, yours cordially,

T. P. BULWER.

North Road, Preston, Sept. 23rd, 1859.

A tradesman in the town having sent me your specimen number to look at (not having received one myself), and finding it to be on examination one of the "right stamp," I append my name as a subscriber, feeling that such a Circular will prove a great boon to the trade. I certainly think it would be much better if there was more space devoted to scientific articles, experiments, recipes, &c.; but when we look at the price, the work is an admirable production. One of your correspondents suggests a weekly *Trade Circular*: I certainly cannot agree with him on that head; for I think experience tells us, that a weekly newspaper, pamphlet, or list, becomes such a common-place thing in course of time, that it soon loses its worth and interest; and on the other hand, four weeks intervening between each issue of your Circular tends to increase its value, because we have it in a much better form of compilation than could be expected weekly. With respect to the market changes, there may be great ones in the course of a month; but I think, with respect to the majority of articles we sell, the variations will not be very great. I enclose stamps for the year's subscription, and please send my first number per return of post. Wishing the "Chemist and Druggist" the success it so much deserves, I am, &c.

W.M. BOWKER, JUN.

Coleford, Gloucestershire, October 10th, 1859.

I enclose 2s. 6d. in stamps, as a subscriber to the "Chemist and Druggist;" also, 2s. for advertisement. I beg to congratulate you most sincerely on the introduction of a new journal, which, from your specimen, I believe and feel sure will be conducted on more liberal principles than those which have characterized the "Pharmaceutical Journal," which has the patronage of a minority of the trade only. I trust that the body of Chemists will be able to speak their minds fully in your pages, and it will lead to the recognition of another standard of qualification than that adopted by the Pharmaceutical Society, which, with all due appreciation of their motives, has evidently failed in securing the object desired. I wish you the largest success, and, as has been already suggested, that the "Chemist and Druggist" may soon become a weekly journal.—I am, &c.,

P. S. WILLIAMS.

In sending my subscription I cannot forbear expressing how thankful I felt when reading your advertisement in the "Pharmaceutical Journal;" as a non-member of that society it is especially welcome, feeling I (with many others) have been unjustly dealt with. I joined the society as an associate in its first commencement, and continued so until leaving my apprenticeship. For a few years I ceased (from various causes) to belong to it; but wishing to rejoin, and being in business on my own account, wrote to that effect, and was politely told to pay up the arrears and the fine and all would be right. Now, dear sir, I felt this a great injustice, as a stranger to the society would be admitted by simply paying the fine—why not I? Many respectable druggists excluded themselves on the same account. Ph. Ch. over the door is no guarantee for the respectability or purity of the drugs inside; it is to be much regretted that in many instances the quality depends upon the locality. Why should not the poor have as pure and good drugs as the rich? In conclusion, I trust success will attend your efforts.

A. P. TOWLE.

Salford.

I am happy to see at last a publication which, I have no doubt, will do good; it is a journal that has been wanted some time, so that the chemists and druggists, as well as any other class, may be able to state their grievances, and which, I am sorry to say, there are a great many at the present time. I wish, Mr. Editor, you would try your valuable aid in the restriction of parties selling drugs. I find that it is getting such a general rule for grocers to sell drugs, that the business of a chemist and druggist will be nothing compared to what it was formerly. I find in this town alone 500 or 600 small shops dealing in drugs; the parties furnishing those shops charge for Sweet Nitre, Laudanum, Tinct. Rhubarb, &c., less than the chemist and druggist can buy them from his wholesale house. Mr. Editor, can you inform me how this is done? I know of no other way than the adulteration of such articles, which, you will allow, is done to a fearful extent. I also hear of parties (who are thought of as respectable chemists) selling Epsom Salts, 16 oz. packets, for 3d. over the counter. I for one should like to see a Wholesale and Retail Price List published, so that every chemist would have a fair price and charge the same as his neighbour, and not under-sell every other, which, I am sorry to see, is the case at the present time. My object is simply to draw the attention of the trade to such subjects as these, hoping that some more able pen than mine will take it in hand. Believe me to remain, your's, &c.

ONWARD.

Belper, 16th Sept. 1859.

I have this day received your specimen copy of the "Chemist and Druggist." Having long felt the want of some publication that would make known to the Trade the various new chemicals, &c., and give a reliable statement of the market value of all things connected with the Trade as far as possible, I have great pleasure in forwarding you postage stamps to the amount of 2s. 6d. as my subscription for a year. Wishing you every success in your enterprise, I remain, &c.

WM. CANTRELL.

London, September 28th, 1859.

All who have read "A Country Druggist's" letter in your last journal cannot but give a hearty assent to the proposition set forward, viz., of having a published register of every member of the trade; and no better reason for doing so can be given than the one "A Country Druggist" has assigned. There is no doubt such a list would tend greatly to induce union amongst us, and, if favourable, would be the nucleus of a society, having for its aim the *true education* of the whole body of chemists and druggists; and let us hope not proving the hobby of a clique of London druggists. (See transactions and history of *Pharmaceutical Journal*.) —I am, &c.

CHENOMYCON.

TRADES LIST OF PATENTS,

Selected and arranged for the "Chemist and Druggist," by WEATHERDON & CO., PATENT AGENTS, 77, CHANCERY LANE, of whom further information may be had, as also the costs of protecting Inventions.

LETTERS PATENT.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 676 Brooman, R. A., Fleet Street, treating barley so as to obtain new alimentary substances therefrom. | 861 Ballande, J. A. H., Paris, an improvement in the preparation of writing paper, and ink to be used thereon. |
| 733 Watkins, C. A., Greek Street, Soho Square, improvements in the manufacture of brushes. | 882 Hooper, W., Mitcham, improvement in re-working or re-manufacturing compounds of India-rubber and sulphur. |
| 750 Sharp, F. E., Blackheath, improvements in machinery for corking bottles. | 886 Spencer, T., Euston Road, London, improvements in the economical treatment of refuse or waste matter containing sulphur. |
| 788 Burt, H. P., Charlotte Row, Mansion House, improvements in apparatus for preparing and preserving timber. | 879 Mennons, M. A. F., Paris, improvements in the treatment of mineral phosphates of lime. |
| 814 Aubertin, F. P. A., Paris, an improved preparation of food for herbivorous animals. | 921 Brooman, R. A., Fleet Street, improvements in the preparation of red dyes. |

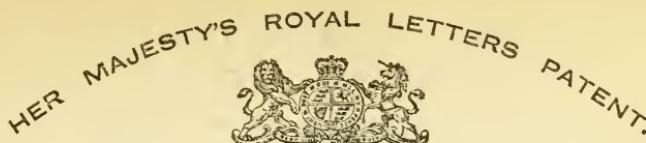
- 891 Johnson, J. H., Lincoln's Inn Fields, improvements in the manufacture or production of the ferro cyanide and cyanide of potassium.
- 930 Coffey, J. A., Providence Row, Finsbury, improvements in apparatus for heating liquids.
- 957 Newton, W. E., Chancery Lane, improvements in the manufacture of alumina.
- 1045 Newton, W. E., Chancery Lane, improvements in the manufacture of nitric acid, and its application for the production of artificial nitrous or nitric salts.
- 1120 Willans, J. G., Belfast, improvements in utilizing bog-stuff, or peat, when applied for treating metals and certain mineral and alkaline substances.
- 1627 Mathews, D., Oulton, near Leeds, improvements in apparatus for refrigerating and heating liquids.
- 1647 Newton, W. E., Chancery Lane, improvements in magneto-electric machines.
- 1843 Bryant, J. D., Rock, Cornwall, improved super-phosphate of lime.
- 2128 McCall, R., Dublin, improvements in obtaining precipitates of copper, parts of which improvements are applicable to the production of yellow ochre.
- 2145 Collier, E., Myddelton Street, Clerkenwell, improvements in ear-dilators.
- 2157 Dales, J., Gresham House, Old Broad street, improvements in purifying sewage and other impure waters, and in separating therefrom materials suitable for use as manure, and also the preparation of a substance to be employed for such purposes.
- 2189 Maltby, W., Camberwell, an improved mode of producing starch gum.
- 2197 Evans, G. and Huxley, E., Old Cavendish Street, Cavendish Square, improvements in the construction of hernial trusses, and pads adapted to surgical purposes generally.
- 2199 Lavater, M. L. J., Strand, improvements in apparatus known as injection bottles, and in pneumatic discs used in apparatus for adhering to glass and other impermeable substances.

PROVISIONAL PATENTS.

- 1980 Von Kanig, W. A., Hardinge Street, Islington, improvements in the manufacture of starch and compounds of starch, and in extracting gum dextrine and grape sugar therefrom.
- 2006 Turner, W. A., Manchester, and Lilley, H. L., Stand Lane, Lancashire, improvements in the manufacture of starch.
- 2013 Schramm, H. R. L., Breslau, Prussia, a new process for pressing and separating simultaneously the fibres and pellicles contained in the constituent matters of the beet-root, sugar, grains, alcohol, potatoes, beets, and other similar substances.
- 2014 Suffield, W., Birmingham, improvements in the manufacture of artificial teeth, and in machinery to be employed in the said manufacture.
- 2022 Bakewell, F. C., Haverstock Terrace, Hampstead, improvements in the manufacture of caustic alkalies.
- 2023 Bush, W., Dulwich, manufacturing granulated seidlitz powder.
- 2031 Geldard, R. K., Plymouth, improvements in the method of, and apparatus for, making pharmaceutical or other infusions.
- 2042 Jullion, J. L., and Pirie, G., Aberdeen, the manufacture of gelatine, and apparatus to be employed therein.
- 2053 Thorley, J., Newgate Street, an improved preparation of food for cattle and horses.
- 2077 Versmann, F., and Oppenheim, A., Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, improvements in the treatment of various substances so as to render the same non-inflammable.
- 2085 Levi, G. M., Liege, Belgium, improvements in washing and separating orcs and substances of different specific gravities, and in apparatus for that purpose.
- 2107 Heckford, N., Forest Gate, Essex, a method of purifying the Thames and other rivers, and of treating night-soil.

AMERICAN PATENTS.

- 24988 Blanchard, E., Greenfield Mills, Md., an improvement in composts.
- 24996 De Wolfe, A. G., Seymour, Conn., an improvement in vulcanized gums.
- 25032 Moss, A. A., Philadelphia, Pa., an improvement in hydro-carbon vapour apparatus.
- 25040 Parmelee, D. D., New York, N.Y., an improvement in mode of uniting solid substances.
- 25053 Slayton, N. B., Madison, Ind., an improvement in securing artificial teeth.
- 25072 Wisneivski, Cincinnati, O., an improvement in preparation of glycerine.
- 25074 Wright, A. H., Camden, N.J., a composition of matter for ornamental purposes.
- 26182 Ditto J., and Van Bergen, H., New York, N.Y., an improvement in composition for cement roofing.
- 25184 Eells, S. W., Mansfield, O., an improvement in writing fluids.
- 25186 Essex, J. J., Newport, R.I., an improvement in elastic bulb syringes.
- 25192 Goodyear, C., New Haven, Conn., an improvement in porous napped rubber fabrics.
- 25236 Belling, E., New York, N.Y., an improvement in lozenge machines.
- 25238 Bly, D., Rochester, N.Y., an improvement in artificial legs.
- 25252 Frank, T. F., Ischua, N.Y., an improvement in ophthalmic vapour apparatus.
- 25271 Marcy, E. E., New York, N.Y., an improvement in curing and treating caoutchouc.
- 25272 Marcy, E. E., New York, N.Y., an improvement in curing and treating caoutchouc.
- 25273 Marcy, E. E., New York, N.Y., an improvement in curing and treating caoutchouc.
- 25277 Queru, E., New York, N.Y., an improvement in gelatinizing oils.
- 25281 Sheldon, P. B., Prattsburg, N.Y., a composition for destroying insects injurious to fruit trees.



OFFICE—77, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON

PATENTS FOR THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

The Grantees or Proprietors of Letters Patent for the United Kingdom may make separate assignments of their privileges in regard to England, Scotland, or Ireland, as if their Patents had been originally granted to either country alone. All transactions respecting the assignment of such Letters Patent, of any share or interest therein, or Licenses thereunder, are ineffectual unless through Registration in Chancery, which will be entered on application at this Office, where also all requisite information may be obtained respecting the proprietorship of any Patented Invention. A Patent can be obtained either for a new Invention or an Improvement upon an old one, or for the introduction of an Invention known or in use in foreign countries, provided always that such Invention or Improvement have not before been published or practised within these realms. All Patents are granted for the term of Fourteen Years, but may become void at the expiration of the Third or Seventh Year, by non-payment of the duties. All Patents are dated as of the day of application. A Provisional Protection for six months, with power to use, sell, or dispose of the Invention, may be obtained, by application for Letters Patent, under a Provisional Specification (see Specifications), for six to Eight Guineas. The remaining charges for completing a Patent, which may be effected in from seven to eight weeks, amount to Twenty Pounds, exclusive of the "Specification in pursuance of the conditions of Letters Patent."

The Stamp Duties required to maintain a Patent are—

At or before the expiration of the Third Year	£50 0 0
At or before the expiration of the Seventh Year	100 0 0

SPECIFICATIONS.

Every application for Letters Patent must be accompanied with a provisional or complete Specification.

The applicant, who employs a Provisional Specification, reserves to himself the right of making further improvements or additions to his Invention during the term of six months, in which his Patent is to be completed. The Provisional Specification therefore only requires a brief outline of the nature of the Invention.

The validity of Letters Patent depends on the accuracy of the final or complete Specification; for the Crown, in granting to Inventors an exclusive monopoly for a limited period, (for any violation of which a party may be punished), requires that a true and particular description of the Invention be given, so that any person may, by simple examination, ascertain its real nature.

The information to be forwarded to the Office requisite for a Specification should be true, full, clear, and exact, giving names, quantities, and proportions, with accuracy and precision, distinguishing new from old, and directing how to make, use, exercise, and put into practice the Invention; full particulars being required, in order that the Specification be filed in the most valid and perfect form.

In the preparation of Specifications, drawings (of which duplicates are always required) are considered a most important feature, and when referred to in the description of a Patent may render valid a Specification which would otherwise be defective.

The cost of a Specification varies in amount according to the length of the description, and the number and intricacy of the drawings; but an average sum for a Specification not involving extreme complexity in the details, and requiring only ordinary illustration, may be stated at from Twelve to Eighteen Pounds, inclusive of Stamp Duties and all other charges.

FOREIGN PATENTS.

In France, Belgium, Holland, and most of the Continental States, Patents (which may be obtained for a period of five, ten, or fifteen years) are divided into three classes: namely, for "Inventions," "Improvements," and "Importations;" but no difference exists in the cost or conditions of the grant.

The costs of Foreign Patents depend upon the country and number of years for which they are required, together with the length of Specification and intricacy of the drawings, and vary in amount from Ten to Fifteen Pounds, including the tax and all other charges.

All Communications to be addressed, and Money Orders made payable to BALDWIN FULFORD WEATHERDON, PATENT OFFICE, 77, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON. Office Hours, from Ten till Four.

INDEX OF ANNOUNCEMENTS,
ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,
WITH TERMS TO THE TRADE.

NAME.	Page.	TERMS.	Morgan's Bros.' Terms.
Armstrong, H.	37	.... .... ....
Astley, John	13	.... .... ....
Bailey, F.	41	.... .... ....
Bailey, G.	14	.... .... ....
Barber, George	13	Not given.	
Barlow, S.	13, 33	.... .... ....
Barnett, S.	32	.... .... ....
Bewlay and Co.	42	Not given	Maker's price to a/c. Trade prices to a/c.
Blett, Lawrie, and Co.	22	4/- and 7/- per dozen nett cash.	
Borwick, G.	38	Not given	Same to a/c. Trade prices to a/c.
Bowles and Sons	22	.... .... ....
Britten, G.	8	Nett cash	Same to a/c.
Brown and Polson	18	Corn Flour 3d per cwt. nett Starch Powder 40/-	"
Burton, E.	35	Catalogues sent on application	Hair Brushes, No. 71, 90/- per dozen, and No. 72, 120/- per dozen; Flesh Brush, No. 73, 90/- per dozen, nett to a/c.
Bush, W. J. and Co.	36	Nett cash	Nett to a/c.
Child	43	.... .... ....	Same to a/c.
Chrimes and Co.	12	.... .... ....
Chubb, James C.	40	Nett cash	
Collier, E.	28	No. 1, 2/- per doz. nett cash; No. 2, 3d. do.; No. 3, 42 do.; Orinal, 60/- do.; in the form of a Gentleman's Scarf, 6/- each. The Aerological Res- pirator—No. 1, 18/- per doz.; No. 2, 24/- do.; No. 3, 30/- do.; Orinal, 48/- do.; in the form of a Gentleman's Scarf, 5/- each. The New Ventilating Eye Shade, single shade 8/- per doz.; double shade, 15/- do.	Nett to a/c. Same to a/c.
Colwell	34	See advertisement	
Condy	41	Not given	
Condy	20	Crimson, per doz., half pints, 8/-; pints, 16/-; qts., imp., 32/-; gals., 0/- per imp. gal. Green, per doz., half pints, 4/-; pints, 9/-; qts., imp., 18/-; gals., 4/- per imp. gal. Health Pow- der, 2-lb. bottles, per doz., 12/-; 4-lb. do. 24/-; casks, 24/- per cask.	5 per cent. to a/c. Same to a/c.
Cooke and Co.	17	5 per cent. cash	
Cupiss	39	.... .... ....
Dabbs, Thomas H.	35	Nett cash	5 per cent. to a/c. Maker's price to a/c.
Davis, John	9	"	Nett to a/c.
Davis, T. J.	40	Imp. half pints, 2/- per doz.	"
De Jongh, Dr.	18	," pints, 40/-	Same to a/c.
Dowman, G.	18	," quarts, 75/-	
Edwards, W.	29	," per doz. nett	
Fell, R.	27	Nett cash	"
Flower T. S.	40	Net	
Ford, Sheepland, and Co.	12	Not given	About 38/- from retail Maker's price to a/c.
Gibbons and Wills	38	.... .... ....	Same to a/c.
Goddard, J.	39	25 per cent. off.	About 33/- from retail.
Goodall, H.	38	.... .... ....	Same to a/c.
Goodes, G. and S.	40	8/- per doz. to a/c.	
Hale	35	8/- per gross box.	
Hancock, W. H.	10	.... .... ....
Harper and Sutton	27	.... .... ....
Harris and Co.	11	Nett cash	5 per cent. commission to a/c.
Hawk, W.	9	.... .... ....

Index to Announcements.—continued.

NAME.	Page.	TERMS.	Morgan Bros.' TERMS.
Herring, F. M.	7	Cash at 2 months, 35 per cent.; 3 months, 39 per cent.; 4 months, 25 per cent.; beyond that term 10 per cent. to a/c. An extra 10 per cent. allowed for cash on receipt of goods.	40 per cent. to a/c.
Hooper	14	....
Hopkins, J. W.	42	7/- per cent. nett cash	Same to a/c.
Horney	44	Nett cash,	Maker's prices nett to a/c.
Howlett, Samuel	22	Not given	
Hudson and Son	9	"	
Hughes and Butler	13	....
Irommonger, The	6	....
Isaacs and Son	12	Nett cash	5 per cent. commission to a/c
Jameson	13	....
Kent, W. and S., and Sons	14	....
Kidston, Filmer	9	Not given	
Kingsford and Co.	13	....
Knowles, T.	13	....
Langdale, E. F.	30. 41	Not given.	Maker's price to a/c.
Lindsey, M. J.	33	25 per cent. cash	25 per cent. to a/c.
Markwick	34	....	To a/c.
Marsden and Co.	34	No. 1, 1/3; No. 2, 1/6; No. 3, 1/9; No. 4, 2/; No. 5, 2/3; No. 6, 2/6; No. 7, 2/9; No. 8, 3/; No. 9, 3/3; No. 9½, 3/4; No. 9½, 3/6; No. 9½ ex, 4/; No. 10, 4/; No. 10½ ex, 4/6	Same to a/c.
Matthey-Caylus	47	....	Unstamped 30/- per dozen; with medicine stamp, 36/-.
May and Baker	29	Not given	
Melling, Carr, and Co.	18	"	
Metallic Brushes	21	"	
Newbery and Sons	36. 39. 42	Nett cash	1 2
Nye, S.	45	....	Hair, No. 45, 30/- 30/-
Orridge	48	....	46, 30/-
Page and Tibbs	46	Not given	47, 30/- 26/-
Patent Plumbeago Co.	23—26	....	49, 30/- 42/-
Pattison, George	34	12/- per dozen" nett cash; or through the wholesale houses 13/-, usual terms.	Horse, 74, 48/-
Paton and Charles	31	Not given	Clothes, 48, 42/- 48/-
Pearce	21	"	73, 30/- 36/-
Penfold, O.	42	....
Perfume Lamp	8	Not given	Nett to a/c.
Pickering, J.	19	....	Same to a/c.
Plumbe, A. S.	13	....	Vide List, p. 26 in last Chemist.
Powell, A. J.	37	....	Polishing Paste in pots, 8/- and 6/- per doz.; in boxes, 7/- and 13/- per gross; Furniture Polish, 2/-, 4/-, 8/-, and 14/- per doz.; Plate Powder, 4/- and 8/- per doz.
Powell, W.	27	Not given	
Richardson and Co.	31	"	
Robinson and Son	10	....
Robson and Soul	31	Price List on application	
Rosister, G.	42	Not given	18/- per doz. to a/c.
Sharples, G.	21	"	
Summers	38	....
Tait, J.	14	....
Thompson and Capper	13	....
Tonic Cups	11	....
Vaughan and Co.	14	....	Tumblers, small, 7/6 per doz., 84/- per gross; large, 10/6 per doz., 120/- per gross. Goblets, small, 12/- per doz., 138/- per gross; large, 21/- per doz., 240/- per gross. Balls, 8/- per doz., 88/- per gross, nett to a/c.
Weatherdon, B. F.	3	....
Williams, J.	37	....
Williams, G., and Co.	10	....
Young, H.	40	Not given	Maker's price to a/c.

Numerous clinical experiments have been made in London at the LOCK HOSPITAL, by DR. WILLIAM LANE, the Head Physician. This eminent practitioner has certified that Mathey-Calus's Capsules are not only the most convenient preparation of the kind, but also the best he has ever employed.

These honourable testimonials in favour of our Capsules are the highest possible recommendation to the confidence of the public.

PECULIAR ADVANTAGES OF MATHEY-CAYLUS'S CAPSULES.

1. Being formed of a light transparent envelope, perfectly impermeable, they present the Copaiba under an agreeable aspect, and allow of its being taken without difficulty, repugnance, or the least derangement of the digestive organs, in this respect differing much from comfits or capsules made of gelatine, so repulsive to patients, and the hard, thick, and voluminous envelope of which frequently makes them difficult to swallow.

2. The manner of making them absolutely requires, *in order to be practicable*, the use of perfectly pure Copaiba. This condition is a certain guarantee for their efficacy, as the action of Copaiba is in proportion to its purity. Gelatine capsules, on the contrary, may be filled with any kind of Copaiba, *even adulterated*, which is but too commonly the case. Indeed, some of these capsules have been found in the trade containing nothing but oil impregnated with Copaiba, or only spirits of turpentine, as recently proved, by analysis, on several occasions.*

3. Although smaller by one half than the gelatine capsules, they contain as much Copaiba, owing to their envelopes being much thinner. In fact, the Gluten Capsule weighs hardly two grains and a half, whilst the gelatine capsule at least fifteen grains—a fact which may be easily verified.

4. They never cause nausea, disagreeable eructations, or the fatiguing pains in the stomach so generally complained of by those who use other preparations of Copaiba, of whatever kind. This advantage is owing to the peculiar nature of the Gluten envelope which, notwithstanding its thinness, and, although it quickly softens in the stomach, still offers sufficient resistance to prevent its contents from escaping *otherwise than slowly, and in the intestine only*.

5. The specific action is such that a cure is usually effected in an average term of six days, and they always succeed in cases where other remedies have failed.

6. Lastly, their small and regular shape, so favourable to deglutition, their agreeable appearance, and the advantage of being perfectly free from the taste or smell of Copaiba, render their use unobjectionable even to persons who have the greatest aversion to medicine.

Each Bottle contains 64 Capsules.

N.B. Experience has proved that it is sometimes necessary to vary the treatment according to the persistence of the disease, and the constitution or sex of the patient. To meet this requirement we have also prepared Gluten Capsules containing different substances capable of modifying advantageously the effects of the Copaiba, or of acting in a peculiar manner on the particular causes of the disease.

* Our Capsules have been analysed by DR. LESEUR, Chief of the Chemical Laboratory of the PARIS FACULTY OF MEDICINE, and by DR. ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, physician to the ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, one of the first chemists of London; and both these gentlemen, after examining them with the greatest care, have attested their perfect purity.

CAPSULES WITH VARIOUS MEDICAMENTS.

Copaiba and Citrate of Iron.

These are a sovereign remedy for Fluor Albus, and inveterate gleets. They are adapted for weak lymphatic constitutions, and especially for females whose peculiar affections require more particularly the use of ferruginous tonics.

Copaiba and Cubebs.

It sometimes happens, without any perceptible cause, that a gleet is not completely stopped by the use of *Copaiba alone*, and that patients continue to suffer from a slight but persisting discharge. In such cases a definitive result may be secured by the use of these Capsules.

Copaiba and Rhatany.

By its tonic and astringent qualities, the extract of *Rhatany*, combined with *Copaiba*, moderates its stimulating action on the intestines, and renders it less purgative. It contributes powerfully to the cure of chronic affections, by fortifying the mucous membrane of the urethra, the relaxation and atony of which is often the cause of persistent gleets.

Copaiba and Catechu.

These produce the same effects, and are employed in the same cases as the preceding.

Copaiba and Tannic Acid.

Tannin has the effect of preventing the diarrhoea attendant on the use of *Copaiba* by persons whose intestines are liable to irritation. It is likewise an effective remedy for gleets of long standing.

Copaiba, Cubebs, and Carbonate of Iron.

The Carbonate of Iron in conjunction with *Copaiba* and *Cubebs*, by increasing their curative powers, renders the use of these Capsules extremely efficacious, in the cure of *Fluor Albus*, especially when the persistence of that affection is accompanied by delicate health.

Copaiba, Cubebs, and Rhatany.

The combination of the peculiar properties that belong to each of these substances, is frequently of a great benefit in completing a cure.

Copaiba and Magnesia.

If *Magnesia*, when combined with *Copaiba*, perceptibly diminishes its action, it has, on the other hand, the advantage of rendering its employ more favourable in certain cases of irritability of the digestive organs. In fact, the *Copaiba* is so combined as to separate but *very slowly* out of the envelope, and not to produce any excitement in the stomach or intestines.

Cubebs, Pure, or with Alum.

These are adapted for persons who with difficulty support *Copaiba*. They are employed with success for chronic urethritis, and simple gleet or blennorrhœa. DR. CULLERIER advises, as an excellent means, to use these alternately with the *Copaiba* Capsules.

THE IRONMONGER, AND METAL TRADES' ADVERTISER;

A Monthly Trade Circular.

SIXTY-FOUR PAGES OCTAVO.—REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

Office—24, Bow Lane, London, E.C.

THE IRONMONGER is published on the last day of every Month, and is supplied to the *Trade only* for the nominal sum of 2/6 per Annum, post free; and contains Leading Articles; Extracts; Trade Reports; Price Currents and Statistics; Reports of Trades Meetings, &c.; Lists of English and Foreign Patents, and Novelties (illustrated when necessary); Correspondence; Gazette; Chronology of the Month; and all other matters interesting to the Trade, specially selected and arranged for its columns.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Houses will find this Journal the best possible medium for bringing their articles before the Trade, no expense being spared in its introduction at home and abroad, wherever the English language is spoken, and a permanent English and Foreign circulation of several thousands per Month being guaranteed.

TARIFF OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Page, 32*/.* Half Page, 20*/.* Quarter Page, 12*/6.* Per Line, 1*s.*

Employers' and Assistants' Advertisements, not exceeding two lines, will be inserted for 1*s.* each.

The Editor will be obliged to any Chemist who will draw the attention of his acquaintances in the Ironmongery Trade to the above Journal; and will, on receipt of any Ironmonger's Business Card, forward a Specimen Number **FREE**. As a proof of its appreciation and acceptation as the organ of the Ironmongery Trade, the Editor refers with pride to its rapid increase as noted below.

It was guaranteed to consist of 16 pages per Month, in lieu of which—

No. 1, published May 31st, consisted of 32 pages.

No. 2, of June 30th, 48 pages.

No. 3, of July 31st, of 56 pages.

No. 4, of August 31st, of 72 pages.

No. 5, of September 30th, of 76 pages.

Its matter and advertisements are exclusively arranged for the Ironmongery Trade, on the same plan as the *Chemist and Druggist*, whose elder brother it may in fact claim to be.

The first number (May), contained, in addition to other matter, a complete list of London Turnery Goods, amongst which will be found—

Bread Platters,	all kinds,	Cinder Sifters,
Butter Prints,	"	Coopers' Turnery,
Lemon Squeezers,	"	Boot Jacks,
Wood and Horn Spoons,	"	Sieves,
Dinner Trays,	"	Handles for Scythes, Tools, Brooms, Mops,
Knife Trays,	"	&c.,
Housemaids' Boxes,	"	Mallets,
Wood Taps, French & English	"	Wood Measures,
Knife Boards,	"	And small Sundries.

The second (June) contained a complete list of London made Ammunition, including all the new kinds, together with the *New Volunteer Rifle Gun Powder*. Also, a short article explanatory of the most modern fire arms.

The third (July) contained an Illustrated Priced List of Mirrors of every description, report of Society of Ironmongers' Dinner, &c. &c.

The fourth (August) contained an Illustrated List of Door Mats, articles on Farrar's Patent for Cast Steel, the Carron Fraud, &c. &c.

The fifth (September) contained articles on Brushes, Mr. Brunel, Illustrated List of Fireworks, Bells, New Stoves, &c., &c.

Grey Hair Restored to its Original Colour.

NEURALGIA,

RHEUMATISM,

NERVOUS

AND

HEAD-ACHE,

STIFF JOINTS,



CURED BY

F. M. HERRING'S
PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS,
 HAIR AND FLESH BRUSHES.

They REQUIRE NO PREPARATION, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order.
Brushes, 10s. and 15s.; Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s. (Retail.)

Grey Hair and Baldness prevented by F. M. H.'s Preventive Brush.
 Price 4s. and 5s. Retail.

F. M. HERRING'S
TEAZLE CLOTH AND VELVET BRUSHES.

Retail Prices 5s. and 2s. 6d.

The action of these Brushes is PURELY AND SIMPLY MECHANICAL. They are manufactured with the material called "Artificial Teazle," which is used by English Cloth Makers, to give the Nap a finish which renders their goods superior to every other make.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS OF REPUTE.

Offices : 32, Basinghall-street, London ; where may be obtained, gratis, or by post for four stamps, F. M. Herring's Illustrated Pamphlet—"Why Hair Becomes Gray, and its Remedy."

CAUTION!

Loss having been sustained by Retailers, and great annoyance and inconvenience by their customers, in consequence of Brushes having been sold as my "Magnetic Brush," the Profession are with much respect informed, that in order to avoid the trouble and inconvenience inseparable from a Galvanic Battery in a Brush (the continuity of a Galvanic Current depending entirely on the surface of the plates being *kept scrupulously clean, and free from Oxide*, and the delicate arrangement of the component parts of the Battery, being strictly preserved, *the least deviation from which instantly destroys all action.*) I instituted a long series of experiments, which incontestably proved that the magnet not only avoided all the unceasing and uncleanly manipulation referred to, but exercised all the curative powers of Galvanism in a concentrated form, and with a constant and undeviating current. For the discovery thus made I was granted Letters Patent in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on March 7th, 1857, and subsequently in almost every state in Europe and America. It must therefore be clearly understood that in the construction of my "Magnetic Brushes and Combs" I employ the powers of the Magnet only, and thereby avoid the inconveniences and uncertainty of a Galvanic Battery, and that THE ONLY MAGNETIC BRUSHES AND COMBS, ARE THOSE MANUFACTURED BY ME. They require no preparation of any kind, and cannot be put out of order excepting by violence.

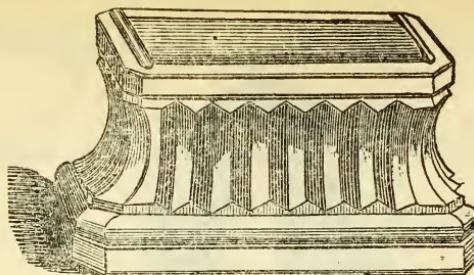
32, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.
 Sept. 9th, 1859.

F. M. HERRING.

N.B.—The Electro-galvanized Brushes were made and sold by me under Sole License from the Patentee, R. Griffiths, but the great inconvenience attending their use was an insurmountable impediment to their sale.

BY

HER MAJESTY'S



ROYAL

LETTERS PATENT.

BRITTEN'S IMPROVED PATENT CAPILLARY DAMPER,

FOR DAMPING THE BACKS OF GUMMED LABELS.

This Damper, which is the only effectual one ever offered to the Trade, entirely supersedes the unseemly process of licking the backs of Gummed Labels, and is more convenient in practice. Its great usefulness, its ornamental appearance, and its non-liability to derangement, are rapidly gaining for it a place on the counter of every Druggist who values neatness and cleanliness.

Price—Large 3/6. Small 2/6.

Wholesale Agents:—London—S. Maw; Morgan Brothers: Liverpool—Evans, Sons, & Co.; Raimes & Co.: York—Raimes & Co.: Bristol—Pearce & Co.: Edinburgh—Raimes, Blanchard, & Co.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG DISPENSERS.

Just published, price 3/-, and may be had from the same Agents, or direct from the Proprietor, J. BRITTON, 37, OLD HAYMARKET, LIVERPOOL, on forwarding 3/- in postage stamps, THE DISPENSER'S VADE-MECUM, being a Dictionary of the Words used by Physicians in Prescribing, an Interpreter of abbreviated Words and Sentences, and an Expositor of the Roots of Inflected Latin words. By J. BRITTON. By the aid of this work any person, however inexperienced in Dispensing, or deficient in knowledge of Latin, may be enabled to translate the most difficult and unfamiliar terms which are likely ever to occur in Physicians' Prescriptions. The work is therefore of great importance to principals who may be under the necessity of occasionally leaving their businesses in charge of inexperienced persons.

"The Perfume Lamp is an agreeable and perfect disinfectant."
The Lamp is lighted or extinguished in a moment.

THE PERFUME LAMP

AND

TOILET BOTTLE,

Manufactured in every variety of Coloured Glass of various Shapes and Patterns.

A HANDSOME ORNAMENT FOR THE DRAWING ROOM OR TOILET TABLE.

From 2/6 to 15/- each.

By using the Perfume Lamp, the scent ordinarily placed upon a lady's handkerchief is agreeably diffused through a whole apartment, rendering the air fragrant and sweet in two or three minutes. The Lamp is especially useful when a room becomes unpleasant from dining or other causes.

THE LAMP

Is always ready to Light, if the directions are carefully followed in the first trimming. The only destructible part being the Wick, and this will last a twelvemonth, even if used every day.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Perfumers.

TO SURGEONS AND CHEMISTS.

WILLIAM HAWKE

Begs respectfully to inform Gentlemen of the above Profession, the Business of Medical Shop Fitters, which has been carried on for so many years under the name of ANSELL and HAWKE, 8, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, is at present carried on by WILLIAM HAWKE, at the Workshops,

17, WILD COURT, GREAT QUEEN STREET.

W. H., in respectfully making this announcement, begs to assure the Profession every exertion shall be used on his part to execute orders promptly and economically.

Drawings, Specifications, and Estimates given for Fitting-up Surgeries and Druggists' Shops with every requisite, either in a plain or superior style.

Nests of Drawers, Counters, Glass Cases and other Fittings made to order.

DRUGGISTS' STOCKS AND FIXTURES VALUED.

MEDICAL SHOP FITTINGS, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, &c.

ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS.

FILMER KIDSTON,

3, LIVERPOOL STREET, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Manufacturer of every description of Medical Shop Fittings, Glass Show Cases, Soda-Water Stands, Desks, &c., &c.

Dealer in Medical Glass, Earthenware, and all kinds of Shop Utensils. An Assortment kept in Stock, both new and second-hand.

Medical Labelling, Embossing, and Writing on Glass. Most satisfactory references can be given as to style and quality.

Plans and Estimates for entire Fittings or Alterations, and the Old Fittings taken in exchange.

Experienced Labellers and Mechanics sent to all parts of the Country.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

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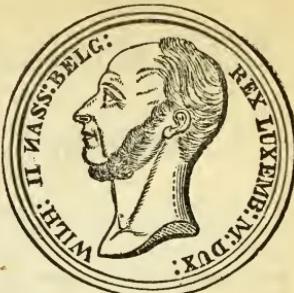
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No. 6. " Covers 0 1



Per Dozen.
No. 7. Patent Plumbago Stirrers... 12



CLAY SCORIFIERS.

Per Doz.

1 in. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter	1 3
2 " " 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	1 6
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	2
3 " " 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	2 3

Each Number contains 1 kilogram or 2 $\frac{1}{10}$ pounds.

The PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES,

3d. per No., or

No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.	
1 per doz.	0	3	0	30	each	0	7	6
2 "	0	6	0	35	"	0	8	9
4 "	0	12	0	40	"	0	10	0
6 "	0	18	0	50	"	0	12	6
8 "	1	4	0	60	"	0	15	0
10 "	1	10	0	70	"	0	17	6
12 "	1	16	0	80	"	1	0	0
14 "	2	2	0	90	"	1	2	6
16 "	2	8	0	100	"	1	5	0
18 "	2	14	0	200	"	2	10	0
20 "	3	0	0	300	"	3	15	0
25 "	3	15	0	400	"	5	0	0

Furnaces and all other descriptions of Fire Standing Goods are manufactured from the Patent Plumbago material.

THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY,

Patentees of the Plumbago Melting Pots, Manufacture and Import all descriptions of Melting Pots, Crucibles, and other Fire-standing Goods.

CLAY CRUCIBLES, &c.—Height per Outside Measurement.



HESSIAN NESTED.

(Largest Pot) per dozen.			(Largest Pot) per dozen.		
No. height.	£	s. d.	No. height.	£	s. d.
3's	3	0	6's	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0
3 $\frac{1}{2}$'s	0	5	8's	7	0
L.5's	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10's	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
	7	0		0	0

HESSIAN SINGLE.

per dozen.			per dozen.		
No. height.	£	s. d.	No. height.	£	s. d.
1	1	in.	0	0	3
2	2	0	0	0	6
3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	0
4	3	0	2	0	0
			8	7	0
				8	0
				7	0
				0	8
					0



WHITE FLUXING.

per dozen.			per dozen.		
No. height.	£	s. d.	No. height.	£	s. d.
1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	in.	0	1	0
2	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	0	1	6	0
3	3	0	1	9	0
4	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	2	0	0
5	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	0	2	6	0
6	4	0	3	0	0
			16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
				10	0



LONDON TRIANGLE OR ROUND.

per dozen.			per dozen.		
No. height.	£	s. d.	No. height.	£	s. d.
$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	in.	0	0	3
$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	5	6
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	5	0
2	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	0	0	6	0
2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	7	0
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	9	0
3	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	0	0	10	0
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	0	1	2	11
4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	1	6	12
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	2	0	13
5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	2	6	

Crucible Covers, triangle or round, 1s. 6d. per dozen, assorted.



POELONS.

Ordinary size, 3s. 6d. per dozen.



SKITTLE POTS.

Inch.	£	s.	d.	Inch.	£	s.	d.
3	per dozen.	0	1	0	9	per dozen.	0
4	"	0	1	6	10	"	0
5	"	0	2	0	11	"	0
6	"	0	2	6	12	"	0
7	"	0	3	0	14	"	0
8	"	0	3	6	16	"	1
						0	0



ASSAY POTS.

per dozen.			
No.	£	s.	d.
1. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter..	0	2	0
2. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. "	0	2	0
3. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. " 2 in. "	0	2	6



ROASTING DISHES.

per dozen.			
No.	£	s.	d.
1. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter	0	2	6
2. 3 in. "	0	3	0
3. 4 in. "	0	3	6
4. 5 in. "	0	4	0



MUFFLES.

Both Assay and Dental, any size, from 6d. each upwards.

Enamellers' Muffles, any size, from 8d. each.



RETORTS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint	0	0	9	1 quart	0	2	6
"	0	1	3	2 "	0	3	6
$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	0	2	0	4 "	0	5	0

Tubulated, 2d. each extra.

THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY,

Patentees of the Plumbago Melting Pots. Manufacturers and Importers of all descriptions of Melting Pots, Crucibles, and other Fire-standing Goods.

CLAY FURNACES.



MELTING FURNACES.

	diam. inside.	height outside.	
No. 1.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch	.. 19 inch	20/- each
" 2.	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	.. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	25/- "
" 3.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	.. 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	30/- "
" 4.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	.. 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	35/- "
" 5.	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	.. 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	45/- "
" 6.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	.. 26 "	50/- "
" 7.	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	.. 28 "	60/- "
" 8.	12 "	.. 30 "	70/- "
" 9.	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	.. 32 "	80/- "



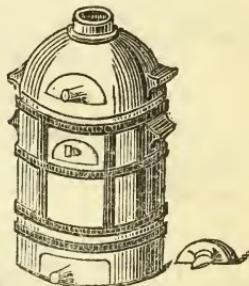
MUFFLE FURNACES.

	diam. inside.	height outside, not including stand.	
No. 1.	10 inch	.. 19 inch	35/- each
" 2.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	.. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	40/- "
" 3.	11 "	.. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	45/- "
" 4.	12 "	.. 23 "	55/- "
" 5.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	.. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	65/- "
" 6.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	.. 24 "	80/- "



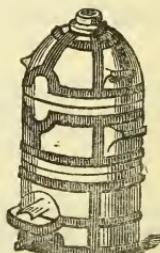
EVAPORATING FURNACES.

No. 1.	Interior diameter	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	2/6 each
" 2.	Do.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3/6 "
" 3.	Do.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4/6 "
" 4.	Do.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6/ "



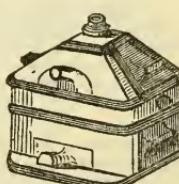
DENTAL FURNACE.

Interior Diameter	14 in. \times 10 in.	80/- each
Do. height from bars	24 in.	
Total height outside		32 in.



RETORT FURNACE.

	diam. inside.	height outside.	
No. 1.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch	.. 17 inch	25/- each
" 2.	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	.. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	30/- "
" 3.	8 "	.. 23 "	40/- "
" 4.	9 "	.. 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	50/- "



TUBE FURNACES.

No. 1.	Interior length	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	.. 16/- each
" 2.	Do.	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	.. 20/- "
" 3.	Do.	13 "	.. 25/- "

Chemical Apparatus, Fire Clay, Loam, &c.

All the Furnaces are Iron Bound, and can be made any size.

Sublimate Pans and Covers, Bone Ash, Cupels, and all other requisites for Assayers & Dentists;

Bassinet Chain and Wire for Allowing Bassinet Saltwater Bassinet for Bassinet

THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY.

Patentees of the Plumbago Melting Pots. Manufacturers and Importers of all descriptions of Melting Pots, Crucibles, and other Fire-standing Goods,

BATTERSEA WORKS, LONDON, S.W.

CITY OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS—22, BOW LANE, E.C.

THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES are now used in the English, Australian, American, Russian, Indian, and all the principal Mints of the World, from whom and Brass Founders, a few Testimonials are added:—

FROM THE REFINERS TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON.

“Having adopted your Plumbago Melting Pots for the last few years, which we use to a considerable extent, we are so highly satisfied with their quality that we should on no account think of using any other, finding them more efficient, less liable to break, and a great saving in time. We have much pleasure in stating that they work to our entire satisfaction. 50,000 ozs. and upwards have been melted in one 1000 oz. Pot, and sometimes a larger quantity.—We are yours truly,

“BROWN & WINGROVE.”

FROM THE MASTER OF THE MINT, PARIS.

“These Crucibles, although dear in first cost, in consequence of being made entirely of pure Plumbago, possess qualities that have never been hitherto approached. I have now used them between two and three years, and must add that I cannot say too much in their praise.

“Each Crucible runs from 40 to 60 pourings of pure metal, and can with safety be dipped in cold water when at a red heat, and used again immediately, as if it had not undergone any change of temperature. All the Crucibles that I have had last an entire week, and we never have an accident, they literally wear out, &c., &c.

(Signed) “CHARLES DIERICKX.”

“ASSAY OFFICES, 78 & 79, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C., October 14, 1858.

“We have much pleasure in adding our testimony in favour of your Patent Plumbago Crucibles, which are superior to anything of the kind we have ever used.—We remain yours truly,

“JOHNSON & MATTHEY.”

“58, QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

“In reply to your enquiry, we have much pleasure in informing you that we are perfectly satisfied with your Patent Plumbago Crucibles, as they are far superior to any we have tried, and from their durability, hardness, and the very small quantity of metal that adheres to them, they are invaluable to all Metters.

“We are your obedient Servants, “DANBURGHY & BAILLIE.”

“SHREWSBURY WORKS, SHEFFIELD, June 22, 1858.

“In reply to your letter we write to say that your Patent Plumbago Crucibles (which we have been using during the last three years) are much superior to anything of the kind we have ever met with, and can recommend them both for their safety and durability.—We are yours truly,

“MARTIN, HALL, & CO.”

“GLASS WORKS, near BIRMINGHAM, October 15, 1858.

“We have great pleasure in testifying to the value of your Patent Plumbago Crucibles, which we have been using for nearly twelve months past. We have made on the average about thirty meltings in a Crucible, often exceeding that number, and occasionally reaching as high as sixty meltings. The property they possess of bearing a sudden change of temperature without injury, renders them particularly valuable.

We are, Gentlemen, your obedient Servants, “CHANCE, BROTHERS, & CO.”

“BISHOPSGATE FOUNDRY, SKINNER STREET, LONDON, E.C., August 12, 1858.

“I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to the excellence of the melting pots of your manufacture, from nearly a twelvemonth's experience of them, during which period they have constantly been exposed to very severe and constant work. I can with perfect safety state they are the best description of Crucibles I have ever used, and I should unhesitatingly recommend them to every brass founder for their durability and economy.

“Your obedient Servant, “C. OSBORNE.”

The German Pots come from Rotterdam, therefore the following from the Director of the Fyenoord Works, the largest in that City, we conceive to be conclusive as to the superior economy of the Patent Pots in Germany itself; it follows their advantages must be still greater elsewhere:—

“For three months we have continually used the Crucibles of the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, and we shall certainly never use any others, as they very far surpass all in their durability.

“The superiority, in addition to the durability, consists in their never cracking in the furnace, which prevents the danger of losing the liquid metal, a circumstance that often happens with the ordinary Pots; thus, for example, in a No. 35 we have melted 1239 Kilos (nearly 3000 lbs.) consisting of pieces of cannon and copper, whilst to melt the same quantity of metal would have required at least seven or eight German Pots.

(Signed) “M. D. CRISTIE.”

Mons. Gillian, Engineer, Tirlemont, in Belgium, writes to Mons. Antoine, the Agent for the sale of these Crucibles in Brussels, that there is no kind of comparison to be made between them and the German, which are very uncertain, and only average 4 heats, whereas these melt generally about 48, also that they really hold the quantity stated, or about one-third more than the same numbers in German.

HARPER AND SUTTON'S PALMA CHRISTI HAIR WASH,

Is rapidly gaining favour with the public, being an entirely novel preparation, of first-class properties.

The Proprietors, being anxious to extend the sale, have arranged the prices so as to give a very liberal profit to retailers: they supply also a large quantity of hand-bills, together with a splendid show-card with each order.

In every case where it has hitherto been supplied to retailers, the sale has rapidly increased.

RETAIL PRICES, 1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

WHOLESALE PRICES, 12s., 30s., 90s. per doz.

May be obtained in London of Barelay & Son; Sutton; Newbery; Edwards; Sanger; and Bourne & Taylor. Manufactured only by HARPER & SUTTON, Norwich.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, &c.

SHOW CARDS
AND
COUNTER BILLS
SENT TO
ALL PARTS
OF
THE KINGDOM.



WAREHOUSE,
16,
BLACKFRIARS ROAD,
LONDON.

Established 1824.

BALSAM OF ANISEED.

The Proprietor recommends Chemists and Druggists to lay in a good supply of this invaluable Medicine for the forthcoming Winter.

MEDICAL LABEL WAREHOUSE,
R. FELL,
MEDICAL LABEL PRINTER,

Wishing to gain the confidence of the Chemists and
Druggists, is willing to execute and send per Post, 1000
Chemicals (Gratis) as a means of testing superiority.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GUMMED & CUT LABELS IN STOCK.
ESTIMATES FORWARDED.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPER-PLATE
PRINTING IN ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

WEST SMITHFIELD, LONDON, E.C.

E. COLLIER,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURER,
28, MYDDELTON STREET,
CLERKENWELL.

COLLIER'S NEW ALLUMINIUM RESPIRATOR.

E. C., having had many years experience in the manufacture of every description of Respirator, begs to inform the Trade generally that he has introduced the Alluminiun, known by all Chemists to be the most pure metal ever discovered, having the properties of fine gold, and possessing a great superiority over all other Metallic Respirators, Cork, &c., it being only about half the weight. This is the only valuable instrument that can be exposed without corroding or discolouring, and has the advantage of being the cheapest ever brought before the public. It is constructed with fine plates of Alluminiun, and covered on the most approved principle, admitting of as free conversation as if the mouth were uncovered (an advantage over every other kind), and can be so regulated as to prevent the lips touching the plates and thereby obstructing articulation.

ALLUMINIUM SUPPLIED TO THE TRADE AT 8/- PER OZ.

LIST OF PRICES:

No. 1	3/-	retail.
" 2	4/-	"
" 3	6/-	"
Orinasal	8/-	"
In the form of a Gentleman's Scarf.....	10/-	"

THE AEROLOGICAL RESPIRATOR,

Constructed of layers of fine wire, coated with Gold or Silver, and covered on the same principle as the Alluminiun, the demand for which has been very extensive.

No. 1	3/-	retail.
" 2	4/-	"
" 3	5/-	"
Orinasal	6/-	"
In the form of a Gentleman's Scarf	8/-	"

A handsome Show Card for the above will be supplied (gratis) with an Order, on application.

THE NEW VENTILATING EYE SHADE,

Constructed of a layer of fine wire covered neatly with Silk, very durable, and superior to any yet invented, as the heat from the mouth and nostrils can evaporate, thereby keeping the eye perfectly cool. Commanding a very extensive sale, and bearing Testimonials from the principal Eye Infirmarys.

Single Shade	1/-	retail.
Double ditto	2/-	"

The above Instruments are Solely Manufactured by E. COLLIER,

From whom they may be obtained; also, of MORGAN BROTHERS, and all Principal Surgical Instrument Makers, and Druggists' Sundry Houses throughout the Kingdom.

Please to observe that each Instrument is labelled with the Manufacturer's Name.

DEAFNESS! DEAFNESS!

THE NEWLY-INVENTED EAR DILATOR,

Patented and Manufactured by E. COLLIER, Acoustic Mechanist generally.

This valuable little Instrument is entirely invisible, and is the most perfect ever brought before the public, as will be seen by the accompanying Testimonial from Dr. Harvey, of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Soho Square:—

“2, Soho Square.

“I have examined and applied the Ear Dilator invented by Mr. Collier, and I think they are admirably adapted for certain cases of Deafness where mechanical aid is required.

“W.M. HARVEY, F.R.C.S.,

“Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear.”

WHAT NO DRUGGIST SHOULD BE WITHOUT !!!

THE NEWLY-INVENTED

OPAQUE JAPANNED BALSAM AND OIL BOTTLES.

The above-mentioned are neatly labelled with Gold, and lettered as follows, each to contain forty ouncees or more :

COPAIBA.
OLIUM, CR.

BALS. SULPH.
OL. RICINI.
OL. AMYGD.

PETROL. BBD.
OL. LINI.
OL. TEREB.

OL. OLIVE.
OL. RAPE.

The Labels mentioned have been selected as being the most useful, but by ordering, any Letters can be put on. **Price per Set of Ten, 2*l.***

LONDON AGENTS.

Messrs. MORGAN BROTHERS; Mr. PARSONS, 25, St. Mary-Axe; Messrs. HERBERT & Co., 32, Great Carter Lane, St. Paul's.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

Messrs. MANDER, WEAVER, & Co., or may be obtained from the Proprietor, W. EDWARDS, Market Place, Wellington, Shropshire.

MAY & BAKER,

Manufacturing Chemists,

GARDEN WHARF, BATTERSEA,
LONDON, S.W.,

Desire the attention of wholesale druggists to a few of the principal articles of their manufacture, for the superior quality of which First Class Medals were awarded to them at the London Exhibition 1851, and at the Paris Exhibition 1855.

The Current Prices forwarded on application by Post.

Acid, Benzoic	Hydrarg. Ammonio Chlor.	Magnesia Cale. Pond.
" Nitric	" Bichlorid	Magnesia Carb. Pond.
Antim. Crocus	" Chloridum	Potassa Acetas
" Murias	" Cum Creta	Potassii Cyanidum
" Oxsulphuretum	" Nitrico Oxydum	Sp. Æther. Nitr. Sp. Gr. 850
" Potassio Tart.	" Sulphas	Sp. Ammoniæ Arom.
" Sulphuretum	" Sulph. & Sulph.	Sulphur Præcip. Ver.
Argenti Nitras	Liquor Ammon. Fortissim.	Ung. Hydr. Fort.
Bismuth, Nitras	" Calcis Chlor. Fort.	Zinci Acetas
Camphor Ang. Purif.	" Magnes. Bi carb.	" Chlorid
Cheltenham Salt	" Soda Chlor.	" Oxydum
Creta Præcip.	" Vol. C. C.	" Sulphas Purif.

ST. PAUL'S EXPORT SCENTED SOAP WORKS.**ROBSON & SOUL,**

Manufacturing and Export Perfumers and Fancy Soap Makers,
32, LAWRENCE LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
(OPPOSITE BOW CHURCH).

Pomades, Essential Oils, Extracts, Essences, Brushes and Combs, and all articles for the Toilet. Eau de Cologne in bond always ready for shipment. Proprietors of the celebrated KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE, as certified by M. Soyer, and only makers of the "ROSE OF ENGLAND" SOAP.

PRINTED PRICE LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

PATON & CHARLES'

CELEBRATED AND UNRIVALLED

S K I N S O A P ,

SCENTED AND UNSCENTED,

In Pink, White, and variegated Tablets; is very durable and emollient; and being but little dearer than ordinary Soaps, is ascertained to be more economical. It washes as well in *Sea Water* and *Hard Water* as in Fresh.

Old Brown Windsor, Honey Soap (finest quality), Fancy Soaps in every variety.

MANUFACTORY,

THAMES TUNNEL SOAP, OIL, AND CANDLE WORKS,
148, WAPPING-E.

NEW WINTER SOAPS.

To the Chemists & Druggists of England, Scotland, & Ireland.

The high reputation our celebrated WINTER SOAPS have gained, viz.,
GLYCERINE and ALMOND, OATMEAL and HONEY, CAMPHOR and HONEY,
 And other Soaps invented and made by us, induces us to draw your especial attention to our
 New Price List for October, sent post free by

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

Wholesale Manufacturing Perfumers, and Fancy Soap Makers, for Home Trade and Exportation,
 30, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON, E.C.

RICHARDSON & CO. are the Sole Inventors of the only GENUINE OATMEAL R and HONEY TABLETS; PURE GLYCERINE SOAPS, scented and unscented; their highly-scented CAMPHOR and HONEY SOAP, so highly approved of during the last four years; the celebrated GLYCERINE and HONEY SOAP, a combination of pure Honey and Glycerine. All of the above Soaps are sold by the cwt., 94s. is the price, cut and stamped in Tablets and Squares. R. & Co. would particularly recommend the above as being articles as named, and prepared on chemical principles, and purposely adapted for Chemists and Druggists. Imitations of our preparations are prevalent. All these can be had in 1 lb. bars.

R. & Co.'s Brown Windsor, Honey, Glycerine, Rose, Almond, White Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps, are guaranteed pure Tallow Soaps, not the adulterated compounds sold at a cheap rate, the base of which is Cocoa Nut Oil, an article never used by R. & Co.

BORAX AND HONEY, a New Soap, 94s. per cwt.

R. & Co. have just landed a quantity of Rose and Orange Flower Water from the first distillery in Grasse; No. 24.

RICHARDSON & Co.'s Concentrated Flower Essences are unequalled in Strength and Perfume. Every known Perfume in above can be procured from their Laboratory. Their No. 24 Pomades, Cassie, Jasmin, Tuberoso, Jonquil, Vanilla, Fleur d'Orange, Rose, Millifleur, at 10s. 6d. per lb. Pomade, Violette, genuine 13s. per lb.

Chemists can obtain all kinds of Miscellaneous Articles for the Toilet.

Shippers and Wholesale Houses supplied — R. & Co. confine their Trade to Chemicals.

S. BARNETT,

ENGINEER,

23, FORSTON STREET, EAGLE WHARF ROAD, HOXTON, LONDON,

Having given his whole attention for the last twenty-five years to the construction of Soda Water Machinery, and confining his Manufactory to that branch only, is enabled to offer far more effective and durable machines than any other maker.

Machines capable of producing from 40 to 360 doz. Bottles per day.

PATENT DOUBLE-ACTION CONTINUOUS.

No. 1 makes 360 doz. bottles per day, 150*l.*

No. 2 " 300 " 130*l.*

SINGLE-ACTION CONTINUOUS.

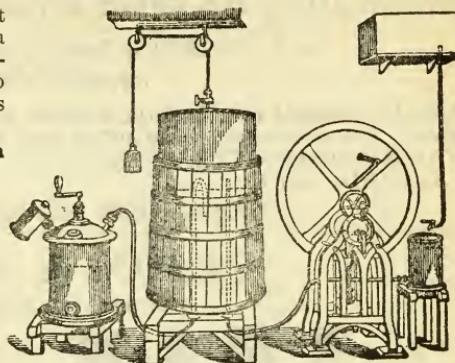
No. 1 makes 180 doz. bottles per day, 75*l.*

No. 2 " 150 " 65*l.*

No. 3 " 100 " 55*l.*

No. 4 " 80 " 50*l.*

No. 5 " 40 " 35*l.*



NO. 1 SODA WATER MACHINE.

S. BARNETT'S IMPROVED PATENT SAFETY BOTTLING MACHINE.

The above machines, for solidity of construction and accuracy of the workmanship, are warranted far superior to any manufactured in England. All the above machines can be lined with Silver, if required. Strong Copper Cylinders of all sizes, on Iron Stands. Bottles, Corks, Wire, &c. &c.

S. BARNETT, being well aware of all the requirements of persons using machinery, where mechanical assistance cannot be obtained, has paid great attention to the arrangements, so that his machinery can be put to work in half-an-hour after arrival by any inexperienced person.

The above Machines are kept in Stock and ready for delivery.

The Originals of these Testimonials, with many others, will be shown when required.

From Mr. C. H. MONGAN, *Mineral Water Works*, 96, St. Aldates, Oxford.

"Mr. BARNETT,

"Sir,—The No. 1 Soda Water Machine which I had of you continues to give me entire satisfaction; and it is but justice to add that in purchasing from you, I consider I have gone to the best market in London for machinery of this class."

From Mr. THOMAS MILLAIS, *Druggist*, King Street, Jersey.

"We shall have much pleasure in recommending your Soda Water Machines, as ours has fully answered all that could be desired."

From Mr. T. E. PIPER, 53, Alfred Street, City Road, London.

"The No. 2 Engine of your make I find to be superior to any of my machines, although I have had considerable experience in this class of machinery, being the inventor and late proprietor of Soyer's Nectar."

From Mr. JAMES COVENEY, *Soda Water Maker*, 74, Magdalen Street, Colchester.

"My engine works excellently, and I consider it is the best in the county."

From MESSRS. MABBS & Co., Upper Street, Islington.

"The No. 3 Machine supplied to us by you answers quite to our satisfaction, and we have every reason to be satisfied with the recommendation given us to you by Mr. WEBB, the celebrated Soda Water Manufacturer."

From Mr. THOMAS DUTNALL, *Soda Water Maker*, Queenborough, Kent.

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This truss, consisting of a plate of the form indicated in the accompanying figure, and a belt without steel spring, will be found to afford the best support in cases of rupture hitherto known. The plate of the truss is so shaped as to cover the pubic regions, and the abdominal rings so as thoroughly to *protect* them, and the pads are so constructed as to keep up any existing hernia, while on the opposite side no rupture can possibly occur. This great advantage peculiar to Lindsey's Patent Truss will be found very useful in all cases of recent and incipient hernia, as none of the painful and injurious effects of the ordinary spring truss will be experienced. The wearer of the new truss has perfect ease, and in a recent case may be speedily cured by its use.

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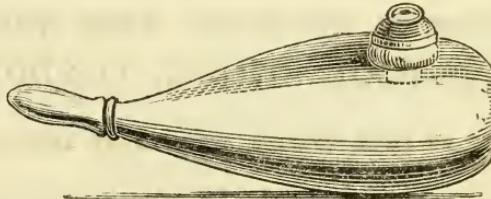
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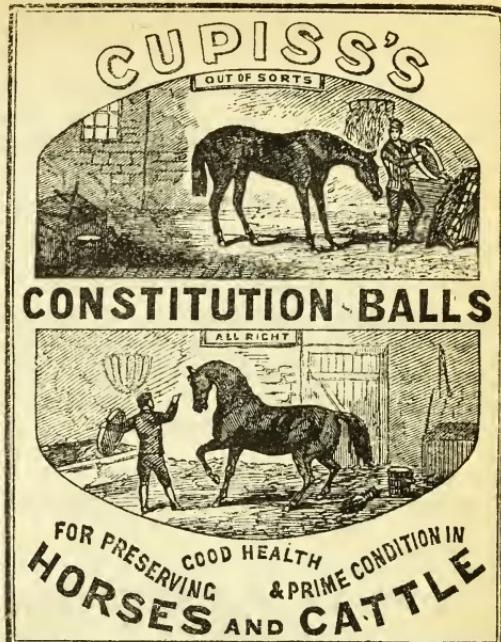
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**PENFOLD'S SADDLE & BROWN LEATHER CLEANING
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This Preparation will effectually Cleanse and Polish Brown Leather of every description. It is quickly and easily applied, and leaves a good and clean polish. It is, moreover, guiltless of the fault which attaches to all other preparations of the kind, as it improves the leather, while it leaves no deposit or stickiness whatever on the surface, so that light-coloured Trousers or Buckskins are never soiled or discoloured by it. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 6d. each.

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HAIR & FLESH BRUSHES.

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CHILD'S

ELECTRO-GALVANIC HAIR BRUSH

May feel assured of accomplishing the restoration of strength and colour to the hair, as well as imparting a bracing tone to the skin of the head, thereby relieving neuralgia, nervous headache, and rheumatic pains, by the wholesome discipline to which, in its exercise, the brush subjects the epidermoid covering, clearing away every obstructive accumulation of scurf, or other impediments to the healthy action of the cutaneous vessels and nerves of the head.

No. 71, in Satin or Rosewood, French Polished, 12/- each.

No. 72, " superior, " 16/- "

THE GALVANIC FLESH BRUSH

Is made of Metal Wire of various degrees of fineness, and set in elastic cloth of India Rubber, passes pleasantly over the surface of the skin, never tearing or abraiding it, and the serrated edges gently lift the epidermal scales, which are removed in the form of a fine powder, and the electric action of the Battery gives great relief in all cases of Rheumatism, being of sufficient force as to be perceptible in use without being subject to any unpleasant shock.

No. 75, Best Finished and French Polished, 12/- each.

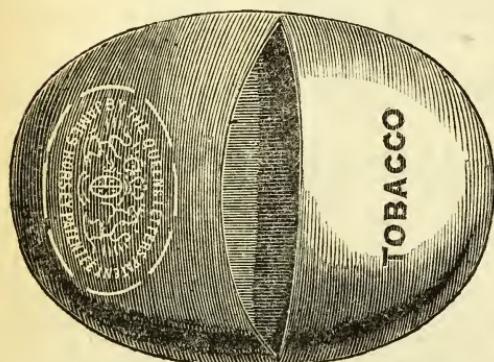
WHOLESALE AGENTS,

MORGAN BROTHERS, BOW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

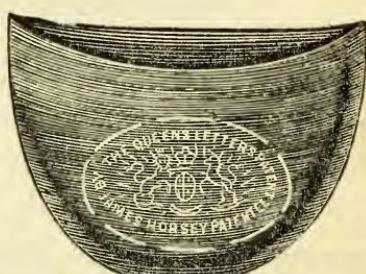
HORSEY'S Newly Invented Tobacco Pouches,

SECURED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Dated April 21st, 1858.



OPEN.



CLOSED.

The superiority of the Patent Pouches over all others consists in being able to close them without ring or button fastening, thereby saving the expense and inconvenience of replacing the rings when they become lost or broken, which is frequently the case.

These Pouches can be quite filled, and yet allow the cover to fit closely, whether full or partially so; no Tobacco can escape at the corners, a source of constant complaint of the ordinary shape, while the peculiar method of closing allows the whole of the Pouch to be filled without loss of space. Being made almost air-tight, the Tobacco is preserved in its moist state for a lengthened period.

A Large assortment of the ordinary shaped Pouches, Embossed and Plain, kept in Stock.

INDIA RUBBER TOBACCO BAGS.

All the above goods are manufactured to bear the heat of tropical climates. J. H. also begs to draw the attention of the Trade to the undermentioned

LIST OF SPONGE BAGS.

Enamelled Alpaca of several shades of colour.

Second quality of Alpaca.

Enamelled Coburg, (White colour.)

Prepared India Rubber, Embossed and Plain.

SOAP POUCHES AND BATHING CAPS MADE IN ALL THE ABOVE MATERIALS.

The Composition with which the above Goods are lined, will resist the action of grease and soap, and the heat of the tropics.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF URINALS FOR INVALIDS; NIPPLES FOR CHILDREN'S FEEDING BOTTLES, FINGER STALLS, SOLID SHEET RUBBER GLOVES FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS AND CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS, &c., &c.

MANUFACTORY,

14, GREEK STREET, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

All orders after 1st December next to be addressed to Wharf,
36, Belvidere Road, Lambeth, S.



A FIRST CLASS SILVER MEDAL

Has been awarded to Messrs. NYE & Co., at the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1855, for their Improved Patent

SAUSAGE MAKING AND GENERAL

MINCING MACHINE,

For Private Families, Hotel Keepers, Pastrycooks, Pork Butchers, &c.

The Press throughout the country have spoken in the highest praise of this little Machine. From among them we select the opinions of the two principal Journals.



"Among other objects in the show worthy of special notice, we may mention the very ingenious Mincing Machine, exhibited by NYE and Co.; it is extremely clever, and, for the mechanical skill which it displays, is eclipsed by nothing in the whole show."—*Times*, July 14th, 1853.

"On Stand 12, we met with one of the gems of the yard, invented and manufactured by NYE and Co., of Wardour Street, Soho, London. This machine is for making Sausages, &c., mincing up, mixing, and at the same time forcing the meat into the skins; it will mince 8 lb. of meat in four minutes—it will also cut suet, vegetables for soup, &c. It may likewise be used for various other purposes. It is made of metal, very strong, durable, and compact, and is particularly adapted for private families. Price £2. 2s. This is a little thing every husband ought to carry home to his wife, who

we are satisfied will turn it to the best account, and save the price.—*Mark Lane Express*, August 15, 1854.

This Machine will mince, mix the seasoning, and force into the skin at the same time. It cuts all kinds of Meats, Cooked or Uncooked, Forced Meats, Suet, &c. It will also cut Vegetables for Soups, Fruit for Mincemeat, and it will be found useful in Mixing and Mincing for many other purposes, and, being all metal, does not absorb the juices of the meat, and is easily cleaned with boiling water. Price £1. 10s.; £2. 2s.; £3. 3s.

Also a small

MINCER for the DINNER TABLE, to assist DIGESTION, LOSS OF TEETH, &c. Price 30s.

This machine is very neatly got up, and may be screwed on to the dining table without even injuring the cloth.

The small Mincer used for the Dinner Table, will be found admirably adapted for small quantities, as in mincing one pound of meat it forces the whole of the meat out within one ounce, and even this may be obtained by passing a little bread through the Machine, thus rendering it the most useful and economical desideratum, either to the invalid or for the ordinary requirements of a family.

The above Mincing Machines are admirably adapted for reducing meats for making soups according to the mode recommended by Professor Liebig, in his work "On the Chemistry of Food." The following is an extract from the Professor's work:—

"When one pound of lean beef, free from fat, and separated from the bones, in a finely chopped state in which it is used for beef sausages or mincemeat, is uniformly mixed with its own weight of cold water, slowly heated to boiling, and the liquid, after boiling briskly for a minute or two is strained through a cloth from the coagulated albumen and the fibrine, now become hard and horny, we obtain an equal weight of the most aromatic soup, of such strength as can only be obtained by boiling for hours from a piece of flesh. When mixed with salt, and other usual additions by which soup is usually seasoned, and tinged somewhat darker by means of roasted onions or burnt sugar, it forms the very best soup that can be prepared from one pound of flesh."

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

S. NYE'S PATENT IMPROVED COFFEE MILL.

This Mill is most conveniently arranged for domestic use, it being provided with a cramp, by which it is fixed to the table in an instant, and as quickly removed, without injury to the table, or may be fixed to any other convenient place. By a nice and safe arrangement the grinding surfaces cannot possibly touch each other. It is provided with a regulating screw, by means of which the Coffee is ground fine or coarse as desired. It grinds very rapidly, and is the best and most convenient Mill ever offered to the public.

Prices: No. 1—8s.; No. 2—10s.; and No. 3—14s.

The large and rapidly increasing sale of these Mills, and the many Testimonials which have been received, is a guarantee that they only require to be known to secure their general adoption.

S. NYE, INVENTOR, PATENTEE, AND MANUFACTURER,

79, WARDOUR STREET, SOHO, LONDON (W).



PAGE AND TIBBS,

(Late LOWE AND HORNBLOWER,)

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, 47, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.

Monthly Price List of Chemicals, subject to the variation of the Market.

TERMS—CASH ON RECEIPT OF INVOICE.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Acid, Acetic Fort ..	0 5	Chloroform.....	6 6	Manganese. Oxid. 12/	14 0
,, Glacial	3 6	Cadmium Bromid.oz.	1 8	Naptha gall.	3 6
,, Benzoic ..oz.	1 3	Iodid. "	1 8	Orpiment.....cwt.	84 0
,, Boracic	3 0	Cupri. Sulph. cwt. 32/	42 0	Phosphorus.....	3 4
,, Citric	2 4	Nitrat.....	1 8	Amorph.	5 4
,, Gallic	12 0	Oxyd. Nig.	2 8	Plumbi. Acet.....	54 0
,, Hydrochlor...	0 1½	Creosote, Engl.	7 6	Carb.	0 4
,, Hydrocy. P.L.	0 5	Creta, Praecip.....	0 5	Iodid.	1 2
,, Scheele's	2 0	Ether, Rectif.	4 8	Nitrat.	0 9
,, Nitric	0 7	Methylid.	2 8	Potass. Acet.	2 0
,, Pur. ...	0 9	Chloric.	3 8	Bicarb.	0 10
,, Nitros	0 6	Ferri. Ammon. Cit.	3 9	Bichrom....	1 2
,, Oxalie	1 0	Chlor.	2 0	Chlorat.	1 3
,, Phosphor. P.L.	2 0	Tart.	3 9	Nitrat. Pulv.	
,, Sulphuric	0 1½	Carb. Sacch.	2 0	cwt. 50 0	
,, Pur.	0 6	Praecip.	0 8	Prussiat....	1 8
,, Tartaric Xtls..	1 10	Iodid. ....oz.	1 2	Superoxal... .	1 4
,, Pulv.	1 11	Syrup....	1 8	Sulphat....	0 6
Alcohol, Absolute..	4 0	Potas. Tart.	3 9	Subcarb.Opt. 48 0	
Ammon. Carb.	0 8	et Quin. Cit.	2 4	Tartrat....	1 9
,, Mur.	0 5	oz		Potassii Bromid.oz.	1 0
,, Hydrosulph.	1 9	Sulph. Pur.	0 4	Cyanid....	2 10
,, Iodid. ....oz.	1 6	Glycerine Pur.	4 0	Iodid. ....oz.	0 9
Antim. Muriat.	0 4	Hydrarg. Chlor....	3 0	Sulphuret....	1 4
,, Pot. Tart.		Bichlor.	2 4	Quince Disulph.How-	
Pulv.	1 8	Am. Chlor.	3 2	ard's, in 1 oz.bot.oz.	6 6
,, Pulv. Co.	1 4	Biniodid. ....oz.	1 0	4 oz. bot. ,	6 4
,, Crocus....cwt.	58 0	Bisulph.	3 9	25 oz. bot. ,	6 2
,, Oxy sulph.	2 1	cum Creta	2 0	Soda. Carb....cwt. 24/	28 0
,, Sulph. Nig.		Iodid. ....oz.	1 3	Hyposulph.	0 6
Pulv.	56 0	Nit. Oxyd.	3 0	Phosph.	0 8
Aqua Fortis Dup.	0 5	Subsulph.	4 6	Pot. Tart....	1 1
Argent. Nitrat. Xtls.		Iodine, Resubl. ....oz.	0 11	Sp. Ether Nit. Opt.	2 4
oz. 3 8		Liq. Ammon. 880° ..	0 7	by Cby... .	2 2
,, Fuzed.	3 10	P.L....	0 4	Methyld.	0 8
,, Oxyd.	7 0	Vol. C. C.	0 3	Ammon. Co. Opt.	2 4
Ars. Alb. Pulv....cwt.	18 0	Potass. P.L.cwt.	20 0	Methyld.	0 8
Barii Chlorid	0 10	Plumbi....cwt.	20 0	Fœtid.	2 8
Barytes Carb.	0 8	Ammon. Acet.		Strontian Mur.	0 10
,, Nitrat.	0 8	Conc.	1 0	Nitrat....	0 8
Bismuth Trisnit....	6 0	Arsenicalis....	8 0	Sulphur Subl....cwt.	20 0
Borax ....cwt.	84 0	Opii. Sedat....	0 8	Lac	0 4
,, Pulv.	0 10	Taraxaci....	2 8	Tannin	10 0
Carbon, Bisulph....	1 2	Secale Corn.	4 0	Stanni. Mur. Sol.	0 8
Collodion	4 6	Aromat.	6 0	Oxyd.	1 0
,, Iodized ..	4 6	Lycopodium.	3 6	Zinci, Oxyd.	1 6
Calx. Chlorinat.cwt.	18 0	Magnes. Calc. Opt..	1 6	Sulph. Pur.	0 4
,, Sol. ,	18 0	Carb. Pulv.		Valerianat ..	2 3
		cwt. 56 0			

Concentrated Infusions and Decoctions, Fruit Essences, &c.

CHEMICALS NOT ENUMERATED IN THIS LIST SUPPLIED ON THE SAME TERMS.

Phosphorus, Chlorate of Potash, &c., securely packed for shipping.

Phosphuretted Composition for destroying Rats, &c., in pots, 4s. per lb.

Orders by Post promptly executed.

MATHEY-CAYLUS'S GLUTEN CAPSULES,

FOR THE

Prompt and Radical Cure of Gleets, Chronic or Recent, Fluor Albus, &c.

PECULIAR ADVANTAGES OF MATHEY-CAYLUS'S CAPSULES.

1. Being formed of a light transparent envelope, perfectly impermeable, they present the Copaiaba under an agreeable aspect, and allow of its being taken without difficulty, repugnance, or the least derangement of the digestive organs, in this respect differing much from comfits or capsules made of gelatine, so repulsive to patients, and the hard, thick, and voluminous envelope of which frequently makes them difficult to swallow.

2. The manner of making them absolutely requires, *in order to be practicable*, the use of perfectly pure Copaiaba. Gelatine capsules, on the contrary, may be filled with any kind of Copaiaba, *even adulterated*, which is but too commonly the case.

3. Although smaller by one half than the gelatine capsules, they contain as much Copaiaba, owing to their envelopes being much thinner. In fact, the Gluten Capsule weighs hardly two grains and a half, whilst the gelatine capsule weighs at least fifteen grains.

4. They never cause nausea, disagreeable eructations, or the fatiguing pains in the stomach. This advantage is owing to the peculiar nature of the Gluten envelope which, notwithstanding its thinness, and although it quickly softens in the stomach, still offers sufficient resistance to prevent its contents from escaping *otherwise than slowly, and in the intestine only*.

5. The specific action is such that a cure is usually effected in an average term of six days, and they always succeed in cases where other remedies have failed.

Each Bottle contains 64 Capsules.

N.B. Experience has proved that it is sometimes necessary to vary the treatment according to the persistence of the disease, and the constitution or sex of the patient. To meet this requirement we have also prepared Gluten Capsules containing different substances capable of modifying advantageously the effects of the Copaiaba, or of acting in a peculiar manner on the particular causes of the disease. We make them in the following varieties :

Copaiaba and Citrate of Iron.

Copaiaba and Cubebs.

Copaiaba and Rhatany.

Copaiaba and Catechu.

Copaiaba and Tannic Acid.

Copaiaba, Cubebs, and Carbonate of Iron.

Copaiaba, Cubebs, and Rhatany.

Copaiaba and Magnesia.

Cubebs, Pure, or with Alum.

Venice Turpentine.

Norway Tar.

Copaiaba, Cubebs and Alum.

Cubebs and Turpentine.

Cubebs and Tannate of Iron.

MANUFACTORY,

No. 10, CARREFOUR DE L'ODEON, PARIS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND ITS COLONIES,

MESSRS. MORGAN BROTHERS,

BOW LANE, LONDON,

Whose Signature, in addition to that of the Manufacturer, is on the Wrappers.

Price per Bottle, with Counter Bill, &c.

or,

If with the Medicine Stamp and Directions enclosed,

* * An especial price for large quantities to be shipped in Bond, or direct from Paris.

TO CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

30, BUCKLERSBURY, CHEAPSIDE.

MR. ORRIDGE,

TRANSFER AGENT, REFEREE, AND CHEMISTS' VALUER,

May be consulted at the above address by Gentlemen who are about to RELINQUISH or to COMMENCE business, or who desire to obtain an opinion upon value, or who require an Appraisement of Stock and Fixtures.

Mr. ORRIDGE is well known to many of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and to most of the leading Wholesale Houses.

He has been concerned professionally for a large proportion of the Chemists now in business (including partners in well-known firms) to whom he has the satisfaction of being permitted to refer. He trusts that the ample experience he has had, and the instrumentality of his extensive connexion, will be found of considerable advantage to those by whom he is consulted.

Gentlemen who wish Mr. ORRIDGE to arrange Conditions or Value Effects *impartially*, as *umpire between them*, are requested to attach their names jointly to the requisite instructions. Terms for attendance in any part of England may be obtained by confidentially transmitting name and address. In making a first inquiry upon any business, applicants will facilitate intercourse by sending a reference. Office hours 11 to 4 o'clock.

To Chemists and Druggists.

In a commercial part of London a BUSINESS has been long and successfully conducted which is now about to be vacated from the impaired health of the proprietor. The returns are from 1000*l.* to 1100*l.* yearly. The rent is low, and there is a lease of the premises. Entrance 1000 guineas. Apply at Mr. ORRIDGE's Offices, 30, Bucklersbury.

To Dispensing Chemists.

A metropolitan BUSINESS of the highest respectability is to be DISPOSED OF. The returns are of considerable amount. The opportunity is only valuable for a Pharmaceutical Chemist well educated in his profession. Entrance 1800*l.*

Apply at Mr. ORRIDGE's Offices, 30, Bucklersbury.

To Chemists and Druggists.

(TOWN).—A very handsomely furnished Shop, with unusually commanding frontage, occupying one of the best business positions in London, is FOR DISPOSAL. Part of the premises are let off, so as to reduce the rental to an inconsiderable sum. The receipts are at present after the rate of 800*l.* per annum, but may be readily extended by an able man of business. Entrance 800*l.*

Apply at Mr. ORRIDGE's Offices, 30, Bucklersbury.

To Chemists and Druggists.

(COUNTRY).—In one of the chief Market towns a Family and Dispensing BUSINESS has been successfully carried on for very many years past, and is now to be DISPOSED OF. The returns are from a PURE DRUG TRADE, and reach 900*l.* per annum. The fixtures are of the best Spanish mahogany, and unusually handsome. The average yearly profits exceed 500*l.* Entrance 1100*l.*

Apply to R. V., care of Mr. ORRIDGE, 30, Bucklersbury.

To Chemists and Druggists.

(COUNTRY).—A sound and long-established BUSINESS (the respectability of which is well known), is about to be RELINQUISHED by the owner. It is conducted in a flourishing Market town (where there is little opposition) within about three hours of London. The shop is well fitted, and the dwelling remarkably convenient, in excellent order, and held at a rent of 60*l.* per annum (with power of purchase). The returns are considerable; and no one need apply who cannot command 1400*l.*

Apply to N. R. care of Mr. ORRIDGE, 30, Bucklersbury.

To Chemists and Druggists.

(COUNTRY).—TO BE DISPOSED OF, in a large village in Kent, where there is no opponent, a BUSINESS conducted for 11 years by the retiring proprietor. The returns are 560*l.* per annum. The rent is 25*l.* per annum of excellent house and garden. Price 400*l.*

Apply at Mr. ORRIDGE's Offices, 30, Bucklersbury.

To Chemists and Druggists.

(COUNTRY).—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a very old-established BUSINESS in a corporate town, where there is an extensive market, about 60 miles from London. The receipts are from 900*l.* to 1000*l.* yearly. There is a good stock in trade upon the premises. Entrance 850*l.*

Apply at Mr. ORRIDGE's Offices, 30, Bucklersbury.

To Chemists and Druggists.

In a favourite small watering-place on the South Coast, a quiet highly respectable CONCERN, that may be greatly extended by rendering the nature of the business more general, is to be DISPOSED OF. The house is comfortable, held at a low rent, and has an excellent sea view. Entrance not to exceed 500*l.*

Apply at Mr. ORRIDGE's Offices, 30, Bucklersbury.



THE Chemist and Druggist; A MONTHLY TRADE CIRCULAR.

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL AND REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

Vol. I.—No. 3.]

15TH NOVEMBER, 1859.

[*Subs. 2s. 6d. per Ann. post free.
TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.*]

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ALMANACK.

NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
15	Tu	St. Machutus.	1	Th	Venus sets 4h. 47m. afternoon.
16	W	Venus sets 4h. 41m. afternoon.	2	F	Battle of Austerlitz, 1805.
17	Th	Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln.	3	S	Jupiter rises 6h. 53m., afternoon.
18	F	Duke of Wellington's Funeral, 1852.	4	S	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
19	S	Saturn rises 10h. 42m. afternoon.	5	M	Mozart died, 1792.
20	S	22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6	T	St. Nicholas.
21	M	Princess Royal born, 1840.	7	W	Father Mathew died, 1856.
22	Tu	St. Cecilia.	8	Th	Conception of Blessed Virgin Mary.
23	W	Clement.	9	F	Capture of Bushire, 1856.
24	Th	Havelock died, 1857.	10	S	Dr. Livingstone arrived, 1856.
25	F	Michaelmas Term ends.	11	S	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
26	S	Capitulation of Kars, 1855.	12	M	Resolute arrived at Spithead, 1856.
27	S	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	13	Tu	St. Lucy. Ember days.
28	M	Saturn rises 10h. 7m. afternoon.	14	W	Washington died, 1799.
29	Tu	Sun rises 7h. 42m., sets 3h. 53m.			
30	W	St. Andrew.			

NOTICES.

A Copy of our Specimen Number has been forwarded to EVERY CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST at Home and Abroad whose Address we have been able to obtain, and any Member of the Trade not receiving one will please notify us at once, when it will be sent.

The Subscription is payable in advance, and must be accompanied by a Reference Card, or some other proof of the Subscriber being a bona fide Chemist and Druggist.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor, at 24, Bow LANE, E.C.; any having in view our interests or those of the Trade, will be very acceptable.

Every thing intended for insertion in the current Month, must be sent in before the 10th, except Employers and Assistants' Advertisements, which will be received till the 13th.

TARIFF OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Subject to 10 per Cent. for Six, and 20 per Cent. for Twelve Insertions.)

Page—20s. Half Page—20s. Quarter Page—12s. 6d. Per Line—1s.
Employers and Assistants' Advertisements, not exceeding Two Lines, will be inserted for 1s. each.

PRINTED BY TRUSCOTT, SON, & SIMMONS, SUFFOLK LANE, CITY,
AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, BY JAMES FIRTH, AT

24, BOW LANE, CANNON STREET WEST, E.C.

NOTICES.

Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to read and correct their MS. before forwarding it, as by so doing they will save us much trouble.

Our present number contains the first of a series of articles on "The History of Chymistry." The subject is large and of great interest, and as we approach that period of it which enters more into relation with our own time, we have no doubt our subscribers will find it of advantage, and that it will receive their attention. We shall present it in as brief a form as possible, and we hope to conclude it with our first volume.

Mr. Hornby's paper on "Boiled Bones and Guano: which is the Best and Cheapest Fertilizer?" and several letters are in type and shall appear in our next. We are obliged to omit "Novelties" this month to make room for the extra correspondence.

QUERIES.

1. Wanted particulars of substitutes for issue peas. The querist has heard of conical beans, and would be glad to see a specimen.
2. Where to purchase a double tumbler for scidlitz powders, so that the two powders can be mixed separately, and in the act of inclining the glass to drink the two become mixed together?
3. Is there a small work published on the Examination of Water by Tests and Regular Analysis?
4. Is a druggist liable to the Apothecaries Company by placing over his door the words "New Apothecaries' Hall?"
5. Wanted four bright colours for shew bottles in the window—green, red, yellow, and blue.
6. How is citrated kali made?
7. How to use eapsicinc instead of eapsicum or cayenne pepper, for the purpose of making Chili vinegar?
8. Whether there is a new P.L. coming out, or in preparation?
9. How to make a liquid cochenical—a *good colour*, and one that *will keep* any length of time?
10. The best powder with which to mix strychnia for poison for mice, &c., and the proper quantities of each?
11. A steep for wheat to poison sparrows and other small birds?
12. A good and safe sheep dipping composition, and an efficient preparation for the scab or shab in sheep.
13. Is there such an article as galvanized soles for keeping the feet warm?
14. Where Dr. Toogood Downing's Aneuralgicon is to be had, with price to the trade?
15. What method is followed in making Dantwick Black Beer?
16. What articles are really liable to the stamp duty?
17. Wanted information respecting a Mr. Benjamin Stephens, lately residing at Cambrian Place, Birmingham, and known as the manufacturer of "Golden Fluid" marking ink.
18. What is the price of the Pharmaceutical Latin Grammar? If it differs much from other Latin Grammars, or in other words, if preferable to any other? What is the price of the Selectæ Prescriptiæ, and where are they obtainable?
19. A recipe for making cement for an aquarium for both fresh water and marine?
20. Are the Trade allowed to sell any article as a cure for any disease without a $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp affixed, provided the value is under 1s.; for example "Pectoral Cough Lozenges cure and relieve Coughs, Asthma, &c. For an adult: one or two occasionally"—as on the back of the Patent Medicine License there are extracts from the Act of Parliament, but nothing defined?
21. Wanted, by several creditors, the addresses of E. F. and E. Schlesinger, and Lester, Lasegue, and Shirley.

ANSWERS TO LAST MONTH'S QUERIES.

1. Spt. *Aether Nit.* when pure should be slightly acid, but should not effervesce on the addition of an alkali. The best test, we believe, is iodide of potassium, which when dissolved should produce no change of colour.
2. To make a composition to imitate jet, take bees' wax, black rosin, ivory black, eopal varnish, in quantities according to the hardness or softness required.
3. See Formula, page 43.
4. Liquor potassæ made double strength of *Pharmacopæia*.
5. Messrs. Anderson's, of 30, Duke Street, Portman Square, are manufacturers of ioduret of lead crystallized in fine hexagonal plates.

CWMYS.—The mastic is meant for filling not making teeth; apply to Mr. Towle, Ardwick.

M. S. cannot become a member of the Pharmaceutical Society without passing an examination; he will find the information he requires at p. xvi. of our last number.

See also page 43.

OUR MISSION.

It is not our intention to comment monthly on the "Correspondence" published in these columns; the views therein expressed will be best supported or combated, as the case may be, by other writers through the same medium. The portion of our journal referred to is (as our readers are aware) thrown open for the expression of any opinions relating to the interests of the profession. By supplying this medium, we believe that we provide for one of the principal wants of our constituents. Of course the views therein expressed cannot fail to be very diverse, and, doubtless, many will be "beneath the dignity of a first-class publication."

We have received a large mass of interesting and well-written letters this month, and had selected for publication enough to fill half our available space for reading matter; under these circumstances we are obliged to postpone the publication of the majority, which we do with regret.

In the first page of "Correspondence" in our present number, will be found letters from Mr. Ince and E. B. V.; it is because we conceive that these writers, and some others who address us privately, take a wrong view—or at all events, one diametrically opposed to our own—*of our mission*, that we desire to offer a few observations in reply.

Of E. B. V.'s epistle we will merely remark, that his idea of journalism is evidently founded on the Napoleonic; it is, in brief, "publish only what coincides with your own views." This is contrary to the spirit of the English press and of the English people; more than that, it is contrary to the interest—the true interest—of the body we represent, and of the society which professes to watch over their interests. We maintain that no really good cause can suffer by fair discussion; and firmly believe than the plan we are pursuing is very much better calculated to advance all the interests concerned, than that advocated by many of its would-be friends.

The sentiments and signature of the other letter to which we refer, may perhaps, lead some of our readers to imagine we have secured a Chinese correspondent. The internal evidence of its celestial origin is very strong. The somewhat far-fetched conclusion arrived at, that we do not mean that which we deliberately state, is precisely the reason given by our plenipotentiary for disbelieving, and consequently attacking the "children of the sun" on the banks of the Peiho. Then the comfortable conviction, that expressions and opinions dissimilar to his own, are, therefore, not representative of "high-toned respectability," would appear to result from a similar condition of mind to that which actuates the Mandarins, and other many-tailed grandees of the "flowery land," when they insist on their own formula being carried out in *their own peculiar way*, exemplified in the recent treatment of Mr. Ward, and the epithet of barbarian applied by them to all nations except their own.

Notwithstanding the Yeh-like principles advocated by Mr. Ince on this occasion, we shall at all times be ready to benefit by anything which may proceed from so respected a member of the profession. We shall always be willing to receive advice; and hope that he and those other correspondents with whom we must "agree to differ," will continue to favour us with their views from time to time, for "in the multitude of counsel there is wisdom."

In calling attention to his letter, we beg to assure him and all those who are so resolutely determined to see in us an opponent of the Pharmaceutical Society, and a rival of its journal, that although we fear nothing we can say will cure their monomania, still we can afford to smile at the aspersions thrown upon us, for our conscience acquits us of any such objects, and we humbly

conceive our actions do not belie our intentions. The devotion of a portion of our space to the expression of *all* opinions is one of our fundamental canons, and we have received proof more than sufficient to confirm our conviction of its utility to, and its approval by, our readers. Despite the jesuitical meaning attributed to our notice by Mr. Inee, we defy any one to prove that we have suppressed any communication, whether bearing on ourselves or others, except only (which has occurred in three cases) where writers have withheld their names, or used language unfit for publication. We shall continue to pursue this course, and if it detracts from "our dignity" we must bear with it. No other plan is so certain to result in the elucidation of the truth as the one we have adopted of publishing these letters "with all their imperfections on their heads." It appears to us that if we are to prescribe the groove in which all communications are to proceed, we shall be repeating the error of Mr. Jacob Bell, who, while he gained "especial honour for what he inserted, and what he studiously rejected," also created a feeling of enmity, and disabled himself from discovering what were the real wants and wishes of many of that body whose interests, all must admit, he had undoubtedly at heart. A necessary result of the admission of *every* opinion into our "Correspondence" pages, precludes our being held responsible for *any*. We did not receive a single letter in support of the existing state of affairs last month, therefore had none to publish; this month we have several, and give them all the publicity in our power with great pleasure; at the same time assuring those who do not yet understand us, that we as little agree with many of the sentiments uttered in either impression as we do with those on which we have been animadverting.

The accusation that we desire to obstruct the operations of the Society and its journal, we meet by the following quotation from our journal of the 15th September: "And although the Chemists and Druggists, possessing such an excellent periodical as the 'Pharmaceutical Journal,' could not be said to be unrepresented, we proposed occupying *entirely* different ground, and we considered the commercial magnitude and numerical importance of the constituency appealed to rendered any apology for our appearance superfluous." Actuated by the spirit of rivalry we continually call attention to the journal and the school in our columns; indeed, considering that we hold a somewhat similar relative position to our contemporary that the "Times" does to the "Quarterly," rivalry is simply absurd. Our "envy, hatred, and malice" towards their much respected founder has been clearly proved by an offer of a page in our specimen number (of which we have now published 24,700); and as that was considered by the Mandarins of the Society too insulting even to require acknowledgement, we capped our perfidy by subscribing our mite to honour his memory, and by calling the attention of the trade to his memorial fund. Surely we have adopted a very singular method of showing our bias against the Pharmaceutical Society, its journal, and its founder. We will conclude our remarks by expressing our belief, that we shall not require ten years to become an established institution; the shorter term of ten months will complete our first volume, and assuredly find us in that position.

CHAPMAN'S VETERINARIAN'S PHARMACOPÆIA.

"Chemicus" and several others ask for our opinion of the above work, a copy of which was sent for our inspection by a correspondent last month.

The value of any work is of course very much a matter of opinion. The one in question resembles in appearance the *interesting* little brochures showered so very liberally into cabs and omnibuses by Moses & Son; externally its get up is even inferior, and internally the contents in no way superior to those well known productions. Our valuation of it may be implied from the foregoing description; we consider half-a-crown a gross would be a more appropriate price than 2s. 6d. per copy.

THE HISTORY OF CHYMISTRY.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

We ave oftentimes sought enjoyment, and felt the most exquisite pleasure, in rambling o'er the hills adjacent to our once loved rural retreat at early morn, when

"The glow-worm shows the morn is but near,
And 'tis to pale hisugal fires."

another watching the dawn of day.

we have passed along, and the sable mantle of night has been gradually withdrawn, as we have heard the rustling of some dawning bird waking from its mossy bed, and then crossed its fluttering flight as it ushered forth to meet the break of day, hymning a melodious welcome. And as the rising sun has, after sending forth his faint streaks of gilded light, as if to herald his coming, at length burst upon us in all his pristine majesty, we have, moving in the simple but expressive lines of Thomas Carlyle—

"So here hath been dawning
Another Day,
Think, will there be it
Sip ushing away..."

that hope, without which man would be unable to perform the duties of life, anew become vibrant within us, filling us with and nerving us for the accomplishment of high and noble tovles.

Some such pleasure as we have attempted to describe, is experienced by the true lover of science in tracing its early history. At first we perceive it glowing in the distance 'd the dark shades of tradition; then we trace it in the dim and obscure light of fable-tory; and at length behold it in the ever-shining and progressive light of advanced civilisation, giving promise, as the morn does, of a bright and glorious meridian. It is interesting in seeing this progress, to imagine to oneself the intense gratification which each successivecovery would afford to the harbingers of science, constraining them to utter almost lirious "Eurekas!" and absorbing them in an enthusiasm at which we cannot be surprised; d which, though it led them to the pursuit of chymical ideas, yet enabled them to lay that must be considered as the foundations upon which future ages have built the noble perstructures which exist at the present day. Independent of the pleasure derived from is study, it is also a valuable incentive to the prosecution of our labours, nerving and encouraging us to persevere in those efforts which, without its light, we should probably be tempted to abandon, fearing lest they might ultimately prove vain and futile.

There is, perhaps, no science which possesses a more interesting and instructive history, specially in its earliest stages, than that of chymistry. It will be our purpose in these pages to resent concisely such a view of it as will give a just idea of its origin and the various stages through which it has passed before assuming its present high position and importance. Before doing so it will be necessary to describe what, in our opinion, is understood by chymistry.

The science of chymistry takes for its study everything within the compass of man, whether t be earth, sea, or air, or the inhabitants thereof, and examines and re-examines their various tructures and compositions; enters upon the inquiry into the laws that regulate mutual action; estimates all changes of matter, whether produced by heat, mixture, or other means; gives its results to the relief and cure of disease—to the comfort and enjoyment of man—to the promotion of the arts of life—to the assistance of the sister sciences; and is most material in tracing the history of terestial phenomena. Thus, therefore, all changes that bodies undergo (natural or artificial), whether of combination or decomposition, whether slowly or quickly produced, are termed chymical.

The origin of chymistry as a science would seem to be very much disputed. Whilst some

EXTRACTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FOR GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.—To enable the public to derive full advantage from the photographic negatives made, officially, for the Science and Art Department, from rare and valuable objects in public and other collections, British and Foreign, the Committee of Council on Education has caused an office for the sale of photographic impressions from such negatives to be established at the South Kensington Museum, which was opened on the 3rd of October. Photographic negatives made by order of the Trustees of the British Museum, and for the War and other Government offices, will also be sold. The tariff for unmounted impressions will be as follows:—A single impression, the dimensions of which contain less than 40 square inches, e.g., 5 by 7 inches, or 4 by 8 inches, 5*d.* Above 40 square inches, 2*½d.* should be added for every 20 square inches, or under. A detailed list of the objects photographed is printed, price 2*d.* The department does not charge itself with the mounting of impressions, as the public is able to do this for itself.—*Ironmonger.*

GLASS EYES.—“And eyes?” I added, deeply interested. “Eyes we do not do so much in,” he added, apologetically. “There is M. Boinenou, from Paris, who travels with all the eyes of Europe—from the black of Andalusia to the blues of Scandinavia.” “But how are they applied?” “Easily as possible,” he added, pulling out a drawer and displaying the upturned gaze of winkless scores. “Let me see,” said he, rapidly taking up eye after eye, and comparing them with my own. “Light gray—that’s a good match. Now, with this little ivory jemmy we prize the eye into its socket; the muscle being left, we get good motion, and the deception is perfect. A lady once closed her good eye, and went up to the glass to see her false one. There is one little drawback, however; you can wipe away a cold tear perfectly, but, as the eyeball itself is not sensitive, the flies sometimes walk upon it, which looks odd.”—*Once a Week.*

ARSENICAL FLY-PAPERS.—While criminal poisoning with arsenic is a matter of so frequent occurrence, all facts which tend to lessen the difficulty of convicting the prisoner are of the highest importance. A medical jurist appointed to investigate such a case would, in all probability, little think of seeking the source of the poison in a fly-paper. Fly-papers are sold by the thousand; there is scarcely a house without them; they are positively stated to be perfectly harmless to animal life of a higher order than that of our insect pests. That such is, however, far from being the case, the following results of an examination of them will show. The papers selected for examination as being those most generally employed, were those known as “Papier Moure.” Four of the sheets were taken at random and digested with dilute hydrochloric acid until a pulpy mass was obtained. This pulp was then placed on a filter and washed with distilled water until the filtered fluid amounted to about four pints. This was next evaporated until only eight ounces remained, and sulphide of hydrogen was passed into it for two hours. During this time a copious precipitate of sulphide of arsenic was thrown down, and the beaker containing the fluid was therefore set aside in a warm place to ensure its complete separation. The precipitate was collected on a filter, washed, and dissolved in dilute solution of ammonia, from which it was re-precipitated by hydrochloric acid. The pure sulphide of arsenic was finally collected upon a tared filter, dried, and weighed. Its weight was found to be 12·675 grains, equivalent to 10·201 grains of arsenious acid. The average quantity of arsenious acid contained in each of the sheets was therefore 2·55 grains, quite enough to destroy a human life. Is it not rather an evidence of faulty legislature, that while restrictions are placed upon the sale of arsenic as arsenic, the poison should be so readily obtainable in the form of “Papier Moure.” It may not be uninteresting to mention, that the presence of arsenic in a fly-paper may be very readily detected by moistening a strip of the paper with a solution of an alkaline acetate, drying by the fire and igniting. As the paper smoulders away the unmistakable odour of alkarsin affords ample evidence of the poison. In the filtrate from the sulphide of arsenic I found iron and lime, derived, of course, from the tissue of the paper itself, and on evaporation a dark-coloured extractive matter, which, owing to its taste being much modified by the chloride of ammonium formed in the course of the analysis, I was unable to identify. There was also a considerable quantity of potash, which had, doubtless, served the purpose of dissolving the arsenious acid.—H. N. DRAPER.

GLYCRRHIZINE.—Glycyrrhizine is an organic compound, half resin, half sugar, but not susceptible of fermentation. It has a great tendency to enter into combination with bases, and unites with the alkalies and earths forming compounds soluble in water. It may be prepared as follows:—Make a concentrated decoction of liquorice root, strain the solution from the woody fibre, and then add dilute hydrochloric acid until no more precipitate falls. Filter and wash the precipitate on the filter with a little cold water until the filtrate is free from any acid reaction; then dissolve the precipitate (which is impure glycyrrhizine) in alcohol, and evaporate to dryness at a gentle heat; the glycyrrhizine will be left behind in the form of a brilliant transparent brownish mass. It is sparingly soluble in cold water, especially if acidulated, more so in hot water, and very soluble in alcohol; it has a sweetish taste, and leaves a disagreeable bitterness in the mouth. It was first employed in photography by Mr. Hardwick.—*Phot. News.*

A headache is the hatband of some departed pleasure.

An eminent party, or perfumer, has said that a Revolution can’t be made with Rose-water. But from Garibaldi’s calling on Farina to act, it would seem that one can be made with Eau-de-Cologne.—*Punch.*

FORMULÆ—EXTRACTED AND COMMUNICATED.

[*Correspondents not replied to under "Queries," will find the information they require under this head, if in the power of ourselves or readers to give it.*]

GOOD AND CHEAP FURNITURE CREAM.—Take of bees'-wax 2 oz., white wax $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., shell lac pulvis $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; dissolve in 8 oz. spt. turpentine, then add op. boiling water, in which you have sapo Castile 3 ii. or 3 iii., and shake until cold.—Or, 1 gill turpentine, 2 oz. yellow wax, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. white wax, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Castile soap. Shred the wax and soap, and put into a jar with 1 gill of boiling water, stand in a warm place till dissolved; then add the turpentine slowly and stir till cold.—Or, Cera alb., $\frac{3}{4}$ i.; spt. tereb., $\frac{3}{4}$ i.; liq. potassæ, $\frac{1}{4}$ iii. Melt the wax; add the turpentine; and just before congelation, put in the liq. potassæ, stirring well till cold.

3/1
129, High Street, Guildford.

I beg to forward the "West Surrey Times" paper; by it you will find I have been most successful in the breeding of leeches. It would be impossible for me to enter into details, but shall be happy to answer any questions that may be required. My object in giving this information is Query No. 4 in your valuable "Chemist and Druggist" Trade Circular for September. The aquarium with its young progeny stands in the shop, where it can be seen at any time.—I am, &c.

CHARLES GASON.

In your last number I observed an enquiry made by "Mr. Philip Howman, Winchcombe," respecting the importation of the "Cælocine Polycarpa, A.D.C.—the Berbenne, vel Beberine, or yellow dye tree of Soudan." A considerable amount of correspondence respecting the wood of this tree, known in commerce as "Greenheart Wood," has lately taken place in the "Field" newspaper; and if Mr. Howman will make application to the Editor of the "Field," 346, Strand, W.C., he can obtain, not only the names of the importers, but also specimens of the wood and bark. An eminent ship-building firm has lately imported a cargo from Ceylon, in which place it appears to abound. Trusting these meagre remarks may be found acceptable, I am, &c.,

F. WATSON.

In reply to Query No. 1, Mr. Naylor of Worksop, writes:—"The Spts. Æther Nit. of the Pharmacopeia (specific gravity 0·834), is a mixture of Hyponitrous Æther and Alcohol, together with a portion of water and uncombined acid. This product so constituted is the best for medicinal preparations, although containing a portion of uncombined acid, detected by the addition of a small portion of iodine of potassium, which changes the æther to a light orange colour. The existence of the free acid I consider to be no detriment to the spirit, and in case of combination with tonic mixtures would rather be an advantage than otherwise, as we know that diluted nitric acid possesses excellent restorative properties, as well as when used in the form of a bath. To obtain a purely neutral æther, the hyponitric æther may be separated from the other constituents by digesting in it powdered lime, and submitting it to distillation, but for general purposes of use it would be inconvenient, being of a pale yellow colour, even boiling when held in the hand, soon undergoing partial decomposition, both spontaneously, and especially when in combination with water. For these reasons I give the preference to the slightly acidulated æther of the Pharmacopeia to the neutral hyponitric. Of course if the distillation of the former be pushed too far the product will contain a larger quantity of free acid. Manufacturers are often tempted to do this for the sake of profit. I have seen a sample of nitric æther which I have tested with iodine of potassium, and found it to contain a much larger quantity of free acid than that of the Pharmacopœia. I am told it is made in Scotland and offered at 2s. 2d. per lb., perhaps less, in quantities. I consider such an æther unsafe, and not reliable in its exhibition: thus, when administered alone as a diuretic in doses of two or three spoonfuls it may produce inflammatory symptoms in the urinary passages, and given as a carminative in smaller doses the excess of acid may materially counteract the effect."

SYRUP OF PHOSPHATE OF IRON AND MANGANESE.—In the absence of any authorised formula for this syrup, the *Pharmaceutical Journal* publishes the following:—Take of phosphate of iron, 72 grains; phosphate of manganese, 48 grains; glacial phosphoric acid, $\frac{3}{4}$ vi; sugar, $\frac{3}{4}$ x; water, sufficient to make f. $\frac{3}{4}$ xij. Dissolve the phosphoric acid in a small quantity of the water, add the phosphates, and apply heat till dissolved, then add the sugar and the remainder of the water, so that the product may measure twelve fluid ounces.

TINCT. QUINÆ CO.—The Pharmacopeia directs sulphate of quinine to be digested in tincture of orange-peel seven days, or till solution is effected. The following formula will be found to answer:—Sulphate of quinine, 5 drachms and 1 scruple; tincture of orange-peel, 2 pints; mix, and add diluted sulphuric acid, 5 fluid drachms and 1 scruple. Dissolve and filter through paper.

A GOOD TEMPORARY STOPPING FOR TEETH.—Gutta percha (white) made quite hot, and powdered asbestos incorporated with it, as much as it will take up; roll out flat on a warm slab, cut into small squares. When used dip the cement in hot water till soft—the cavity well dried—place it in quickly and smooth with a hot tool.—F.L.S.

When Tereb. Venet. is ordered for pills, it is always too soft and gives to juniors much trouble. Instead of using the Tereb. Venet. take the same quantity of powdered rosin, mix with the other ingredients (if any), add a few drops of ol. tereb. and the mass is workable.—F.L.S.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

[Under this head we propose giving a short resumé of the contents of the current Pharmaceutical and Medical Journals which bear upon the interests of our readers, who will thus be enabled to consult further any article in which they may feel an interest.]

THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

Of this month contains, in addition to various formulae, &c. (some of which we have extracted), articles on—The state of Pharmacy in Ireland.—Cultivation of Medicinal Plants at Hitchin.—Absorption of Arsenic by Plants, and its presence in Superphosphate Manures and Crops.—Meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association.—Reports of the Society's transactions, by which it appears that at the meeting of the Council, 5th October, 1859, Present—Messrs. Bird, Bottle, Brew, Bucklec, Cupiss, Davenport, Hanbury, Herring, Hollicr, Meggeson, Morson, and Squire, the following were elected MEMBERS—Halifax, Hugh Gill; Kettering, David Watson; London, Francis Yates. MAJOR EXAMINATION, 18th October—James Hore Allen, Barnstaple; Alfred Phillip Baker, Cosham; Henry Archibald Hinton, London; William Butler Madgwick, Alresford; John Alfred Mathew, Cape Town; Charles Henry Thompson, Huddersfield; Charles Videon, London. MINOR EXAMINATION—Daniel Frederick Delf, Southampton; William H. C. Giddings, London; William C. Holmes, London; Frank Hooper, London.

REGISTERED APPRENTICES.

NAME.	RESIDING WITH.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	RESIDING WITH.	ADDRESS.
Allanson, George	Mr. Allanson	... Harrogate.	Lescher, Frank H.	Messrs. Evans,	.60, Bartholomew
Beavan, Alfred J.	Mr. Matthews	..Mile End.		& Evans.	Close.
Butler, Edwin	Mr. Downman	....Southampton.	Lock, Edward	Mr. Haydon	....Fordingbridge.
Dawson, Oliver R.	Mr. Smith	....Southampton.	Martin, Frederick	Mr. Candler	....Margate.
Ekin, Charles	Messrs. Argles	....Maidstone.	Metcalf, John S.	Mr. Mander	....Preston.
		Son, & Stomham.	Ridding, William	Mr. Marris	....37, Berners Street
Fearnley, J. Wm.	Mr. Gamble	....Grantham.	Smyth, Samuel	Mr. Sims	....8, Hemingford
Holmes, E. Morell	Mr. Hayward	..47, Cheyne Walk,			Place, Barnsley.
		Chelsea.	Sutcliff, J. Clarkson	Mr. Strachan	....Barnsley.
Laurens, F. L.	Messrs. Freaut	..Jersey.	White, Alfred	Mr. Mount	....Canterbury.

The prize and certificates for chemistry and pharmacy were awarded, on the report of Dr. Redwood, as follows:—John Henry Baldock, Medal; George Brigg Pearson, first certificate of merit; Edwin Barnes, second ditto; Thomas Fleetwood, third ditto; Albinus J. Roberts, fourth ditto. For Botany and Materia Medica, the medal and certificates were awarded, on the report of Professor Bentley, as follows:—Thomas Fleetwood, Medal: George Brigg Pearson, first certificate of merit; William H. C. Giddings, second ditto; Edwin Barnes, third ditto; Frank Hooper, fourth ditto. Papers were read on African turmeric, Syrup of ginger, Pharmaceutical infusions, Otto of roses, and Arsenical fly-papers (which we extract, page 42).

THE CHEMICAL GAZETTE

contains articles which are, for the most part, translated from the German and French—On the action of ozone on organic compounds.—Chlorous acid.—The solubility of bone-earth from various sources in solutions of chloride of ammonium and common salt.—Some new derivatives of the chinone group.—Chloropierine.—Action of air on alkaline arsenites.—Quantitative determination of hippuric acid by a volumetric process.—Steinbühl yellow, a new kind of chrome-yellow.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS

is a weekly record of the progress of photography. It contains much information which cannot but be interesting and useful to our readers, and we therefore propose to call attention to it under this head. The current number, in addition to its correspondence, reports of meetings, &c., discusses—Photography and medical science.—Pyroxyline considered in its chemical aspect.—The positive collodion process.—Dictionary of photography. This article, a portion of which appears weekly, will be invaluable to the student: to show its method we extract the definition given of Glycyrrhizine. (See page 42.)

THE LANCET

continues its reports of the prosecutions instituted under the Medical Act; its impression of the 15th ult. reports trials at Liverpool against Mr. Howard, who was fined 20s.; at Halesworth, against Mr. L. Smith, penalty, including costs, £5; and at Kesteven, against Mr. Hoyle, which was dismissed on a point of form. A Mr. Martin, of Liverpool, has also been reprimanded for prescribing. The following number contains correspondence on the same subject: that of the 29th contains editorial strictures on the case of Mr. Gould, of Kingston, which was dismissed, and "Prescribing druggists in Hoxton:" and that of the 5th instant, a leader on the same subject; also a full report of the trial of Mr. Pedgriff, at Halesworth, which resulted in conviction and a fine of £10. and costs.—THE MEDICAL CIRCULAR, in its impression since our last, also notices this subject.—THE MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE contain nothing of immediate interest to our readers, and our space does not admit notes of its other contents.

GAZETTE OF THE MONTH, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**

Finch, John, and Joseph Newman Finch, chemists and druggists, Cheltenham.

Hick, Matthew Bussey, and Isaac Hardcastle, copperas makers, drysalters, and general commission agents. Debts by Hick.

M'William, James, and T. B. Gibson, manufacturing chemists, and bone charcoal makers, Greenock.

Row, F., R. A. Gorell, and R. Hood, Norwich, manufacturing chemists.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

Roper, T., druggist, third, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

INSOLVENT.

Norris, John, Jun., chemist, Hadleigh.

ASSIGNMENT.

Welch, Thomas, chemist and druggist, Fairfield, near Liverpool.

TRADE REPORT.

We have nothing to add to the remarks under this head in our last; matters are in exactly the same position, and the fluctuations in produce are duly noted in our Price Current. We again call attention to our former remark, that it will be necessary for our subscribers to bear in mind that they *cannot*, as a rule, purchase at the prices quoted, inasmuch as these are the *cash prices in bulk*. They will, however, be able to form a tolerably correct idea of what they ought to pay.

BOARD OF TRADE STATISTICS.**IMPORTS—Month ending September 30th:—**

	1858.	1859.		1858.	1859.
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	cwt.	18,221	21,296	DYES AND DYEING STUFFS—	
Bark, for Tanning and Dyeing ,,		45,895	53,427	Cutch	tons
Bones, burnt or not, as Animal Charcoal	tons	5,204	9,165	Valonia	"
Brimstone	cwt.	97,315	85,245	Guano.....	"
Cream of Tartar		808	1,897	OILS—	
Cubic Nitre (see Saltpetre)				Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti.....	tuns
DYES AND DYEING STUFFS—				Palm	cwt.
Cochineal	cwt.	3,852	4,997	Cocoa Nut	"
Indigo	"	14,476	1,564	Olive	tuns
Lac Dye		398	344	Seed Oil of all kinds	"
Logwood	tons	2,428	1,781	Saltpetre	cwt.
Madder and Madder Root	cwt.	19,374	21,375	Cubic Nitre	"
Garancine	"	3,380	1,197	Tar	lasts
Shumac	tons	972	576	Tallow	cwt.
Terra Japonica.....	"	361	482	Quicksilver	lbs.

EXPORTS.

	1858.	1859.		1858.	1859.
Alkali (see Soda)			Salt	value	value
Candles, Stearine.....	value	£18,826	£23,337	£26,464	£30,261
Oil, Seed	"	76,699	82,701	Soap	"
Painters' Colours	"	37,196	43,981	Soda	"

PRICE CURRENT.

	1859.	1858.		1859.	1858.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
ARROWROOT, duty 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.			CHEMICALS	per lb.	s. d. s. d.
Bermuda	per lb.	1 3.. 1 7	Tartaric, crystal.	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 1 8	1 0.. 0 0
St. Vincent	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	powdered.	1 8.. 0 0	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 0 0
Jamaica	0 2.. 0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Alum.....	per ton £7 15	£8 7 £8 8
Other West India	0 2.. 0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	powder	8 15.. 0 0	9 10.. 0 0
Brazil	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ammonia, Carbon,lb.	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	0 6d. 0 0
East India	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 0	3	.....	£ s. £ s.	£ s. £ s.
Natal	0 4.. 0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sulphate	13 10.. 14 0	16 0.. 17 0
Sierra Leone	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Antimony, ore	17 0.. 18 0	20 0.. 21 0
ASHES.....	per cwt.		crude, per cwt.	43s. 0d.	45s. 0d.
Pot, Canada, 1st sort	29	6.. 0 0	regulus	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.
U. S., 1st sort	0 0.. 0 0	35	French star	50 0.. 0 0	50 0.. 0 0
Pearl, Canada, 1st sort	30	0.. 0 0	Arsenic, lump	18 0.. 0 0	22 0.. 0 0
U. S., 1st sort	0 0.. 0 0	36	powder	12 0.. 12 6	14 0.. 0 0
BRIMSTONE,			Bleaching Powder ..	12 6.. 0 0	12 0.. 12 6
rough.....	per ton	8 15.. 0 0	Borax, E. I. refined..	44 0.. 64 0	50 0.. 65 0
roll		7 5.. 0 0	British	64 0.. 68 0	68 0.. 70 0
flour		13 0.. 0 0	Brimstone, roll	11 10.. 12 10	13 0.. 0 0
CAPERS (duty 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.)		15 0.. 0 0	flour	14 0.. 14 10	15 0.. 0 0
French	per cwt.	£3 10.. £6 15	Calomel	2 10.. 0 0	2 10.. 0 0
CHEMICALS	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	Camphor, refined ..	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 1 5	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 0 0
Acid—Acetic, per lb.	0 4.. 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4.. 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Copperas, green, prtn.	55 0.. 65 0	65 0.. 70 0
Citric	2 4.. 0 0	2 1.. 2 2	Crrsiv. Sublimate, lb.	2 1.. 0 0	2 0.. 0 0
Nitric	0 5.. 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5.. 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Green, Emerald, pr. lb.	0 9.. 1 0	0 9.. 1 0
Oxalic	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 0 0	0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$.. 0 0	Brunswick,cwt.	14 0.. 42 0	14 0.. 42 0
Sulphuric	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 0 1	0 1.. 0 0	Iodine, dry	0 64.. 0 7	0 64.. 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

PRICE CURRENT—continued.

	1859.				1858.					1859.				1858.				
CHEMICALS,	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	COFFEE.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Magnesia, Carbon. ct. 42	6..	.45	42	6..	0	0	42	6..	0	Cuba, mid. to fine ..	68	0..	.78	0	62	0..	.76	0
Calcin'd, lb.....	1	6..	0	0	1	2..	0	0	f. ord. & f. f. ord.	61	0..	.66	0	53	0..	.61	0	
Minium, red, per cwt. 23	6..	.24	0	24	0..	0	ord. & good ord.	52	0..	.60	0	46	0..	.55	0			
orange	36	0..	0	34	0..	34	6	Porto Rico	56	0..	.75	0	53	0..	.72	0		
Potash, Bichrom.,lb.	0	11½..	0	0	0	9½..	0	9½..	St. Domingo	51	0..	.58	0	44	0..	.48	0	
Chlorate	1	0..	0	0	1	1..	0	0	DRUGS.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	
Hydriodate ..oz.	0	7..	0	7½	0	7½..	0	0	Aloes, Hepatic, pr.cwt.	3	0..	.20	15	2	15..	7	0	
Prussiate ..lb.	1	4..	0	0	1	4½..	1	4½..	Socotrine	4	10..	.15	0	3	10..	.12	10	
red	2	3..	0	0	2	2..	2	3	Cape, good	1	14..	1	17	1	13..	1	17	
Precipitate, red per lb.	2	10..	2	11	2	10..	2	11	inferior	1	0..	1	13	1	5..	1	12	
white	2	10..	0	0	2	10..	0	0	Barbadoes	3	0..	.20	15	3	0..	16	0	
Prussian Blue	1	6..	1	10	1	6..	1	10	Ambergris, gray, pr.oz.	30s.	0d.	40s.	0d.	30s.	0d.	40s.	0d.	
Rose Pink ..per cwt. 29	0..	.30	0	29	0..	.30	0	Angelica Root, pr.cwt.	35	0..	.42	0	30	0..	.40	0		
Sal-Acetos....per lb.	0	11½..	0	0	1	1..	0	0	Aniseed, China star ..100	0..	105	0	67	6..	.70	0		
Ammoniac, cwt.									German, &c. ..36	0..	45	0	40	0..	.50	0		
British	36	0..	0	0	35	0..	.36	0	Balsam, Canada, pr.lb.	1	2..	1	3	1	3..	0	0	
Epsom	8	0..	0	0	8	0..	0	0	Capivi	2	3..	0	0	2	1..	2	3	
Glauber	5	0..	.5	6	6	0..	0	0	Peru	4	6..	0	0	4	10..	5	0	
Saltpetre, refined ..	39	0..	.39	6	44	6..	.45	0	Tolu	2	6..	2	9	2	0..	2	3	
Soda, Ash, per degree 0	2½..	0	3	0	3½..	0	0	Bark, Cascarilla, cwt	30	0..	.50	0	40	0..	.60	0		
Bicarbonate ..cwt. 16	6..	.17	0	20	0..	0	0	Peru, crwn., & gry.pr.lb.	1	4..	2	9	1	3..	2	5		
Crystals ..per ton £5 10..£0	0	£7	5..	£7	10			Calisaya, flat	2	8..	2	10	2	10..	3	2		
Sugar Lead, white, ct. 41s. od.	46s.0d.	50s.0d.	od.	46s.0d.	50s.0d.			quill	2	6..	2	9	2	6..	2	9		
brown	28	0..	0	32	0..	0	0	Carthagean	0	8..	1	0	0	8..	1	6		
Sulphate Quinine, oz.								Pitayo	0	10..	1	10	1	0..	2	0		
British in bottle ..	5	8..	6	0	6	0..	6	2	Red	2	0..	6	0	1	8..	6	0	
For, (duty 6d) in bd.	5	0..	.5	3	5	3..	0	0	Bay Berries, per cwt.	24	0..	0	0	0	0..	0	0	
Sulphate Zinc ..cwt. 14	0..	0..	0	0	15	6..	0	0	Borax	36	0..	.50	0	44	0..	.55	0	
Verdigris ..lb.	1	8..	2	0	2	4..	0	0	Tincal	26	0..	.45	0	28	0..	.40	0	
Vermillion, English..	3	4..	3	8	3	4..	3	8	Bucca Leaves ..lb.	1	5..	2	0	1	6..	2	0	
China	4	6..	0	0	3	9..	3	10	Burgundy Pitch, p.cwt.	0	0..	0	0	16	0..	.17	0	
Vitriol, blue or Roman								Camomile Flowers ..	05	0..	.15	0	60	0..	.16	0		
per cwt..	35	6..	.36	0	36	0..	0	0	Camphor, China ..125	0..	0..	0	62	6..	.65	0		
CHICORY ..per cwt.								Canella Alba	25	0..	.45	0	22	0..	.30	0		
Foreign	8	6..	9	0	0	0..	0	0	Cantharides ..per lb.	2	10..	3	0	2	9..	0	0	
COCHINEAL ..per lb.								Cardinns, Mibr. good ..	4	5..	4	7	3	8..	3	11		
Honduras, black	3	0..	.5	8	3	8..	5	6	inferior	3	8..	4	3	2	10..	3	7	
silver	3	4..	.4	0	3	6..	4	0	Madras	3	3..	4	4	2	6..	2	10	
pasty	2	9..	3	1	2	7..	3	5	Ceylon	2	3..	2	4	1	4..	0	0	
Mexican, black	3	5..	1	1	3	8..	4	2	Cassia Fistula, p.cwt.	23	0..	.30	0	21	0..	.30	0	
silver	3	0..	.3	4	3	6..	3	8	Castor Oil, 1st pale, lb.	0	6½..	0	6½..	0	7½..	0	8½..	
Lima	3	3..	4	0	3	8..	4	2	second	0	5½..	0	6½..	0	6½..	0	7½..	
Teneriffe, black	3	7..	4	0	3	10..	4	4	infr. & dark	0	4½..	0	5½..	0	5½..	0	6	
silver	3	4..	3	6	3	5..	3	8	Bombay, in cks. ..	0	3½..	0	4½..	0	0..	0	0	
COCOA (duty 1d. per lb.)									Castorum	10	0..	.28	0	12	0..	.28	0	
Trinidad, red, in									China Root ..per cwt.	8	0..	9	0	9	0..	0	0	
bond	63	6..	.85	0	54	0..	.08	0	Coculus Indicus, in bd.									
gray	60	0..	.63	0	48	0..	.58	0	(duty 5s.)	10	0..	.11	0	9	0..	.9	6	
Grenada	55	0..	.59	0	50	0..	.53	0	Cod-liver Oil, per gal.	4	6..	6	8	4	0..	.7	6	
Dominica & St.Lucia	54	0..	.56	0	48	0..	.51	6	Colocynth, apple, p.lb.	0	10..	1	2	1	0..	1	4	
Para	53	0..	.56	0	53	0..	.54	0	Colombo Root, per cwt.	10	0..	.30	0	3	0..	.30	0	
Bahia	45	0..	.48	0	51	0..	.52	0	Corosus Nuts, per cwt.	21	0..	.27	0	0	0..	0	0	
Guayaquil	74	0..	.70	0	54	0..	.55	0	Cream Tartar, per cwt.									
COFFEE, in bond (duty 3d. per lb.)									French	117	6..	120	0	107	6..	110	0	
Jamaica, good, mid.									Venetian	120	0..	.122	0	112	6..	115	0	
to f.....	72	0..	.90	0	68	0..	.90	0	gray	107	6..	112	6	82	6..	87	6	
low mid. & mid.	63	0..	.71	0	60	0..	.67	0	brown	100	0..	.105	0	75	0..	.80	0	
fine ordinary ..	59	0..	.62	0	54	0..	.50	0	Croton Seed	75	0..	.90	0	67	6..	.77	6	
good ordinary ..	57	0..	.58	0	52	0..	.53	0	Cubebs	190	0..	0..	0	150	0..	.160	0	
ord. & triage ..	42	0..	.56	0	40	0..	.50	0	Cumin Seed	18	0..	.28	0	18	0..	.27	0	
Ceylon, Nat. gd. & f.	53	0..	.60	0	48	0..	.52	0	Dividivi	9	0..	.11	0	9	0..	.10	0	
ordinary ..	48	0..	.52	0	40	0..	.47	0	Dragon's blood, reed ..	£7	0	£13	10	£9	0..	£13	0	
Plantation, fine	81	0..	.86	0	84	0..	.88	0	lump	5	0..	.13	0	5	0..	.14	0	
fine mid.	76	0..	.80	0	76	0..	.88	0	Galangal Root	2	10..	2	15	2	0..	2	5	
good mid.	72	0..	.75	0	71	0..	.75	0	Gentian Root	0	14..	0	16	1	0..	1	4	
middling	66	0..	.71	0	66	0..	.70	0	Ginger, preservd. in bd. s. d.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	d.	
fi.old, tolow md.	63	0..	.65	6	58	0..	.65	0	(duty 2d. lb.) per lb.	0	9..	0	10	0	10..	0	11	
mixed & triage ..	43	0..	.62	0	43	0..	.58	0	Guinea Grains (duty 1ds.									
Malabar and Mysore	54	0..	.76	0	52	0..	.75	0	per cwt.) in bond ..	34	0..	.35	0	35	0..	0	0	
Madras	54	0..	.78	0	53	0..	.66	0	Honey, Narbonne ..	70	0..	.90	0	70	0..	.90	0	
Tellicherry	61	0..	.88	0	57	0..	.78	0	Cuba	24	0..	.32	0	23	0..	.33	0	
Mocha, fine	105	0..	114	0	90	0..	102	0	Jamaica	26	0..	.53	0	28	0..	.56	0	
garbled	80	0..	.100	0	70	0..	.88	0	Ipecacuanha, per lb.	3	8..	3	9	3	6..	0	0	
ungarbled	60	0..	.76	0	50	0..	.64	0	Isinglass—									
Batavia, yellow ..	64	0..	.73	0	58	0..	.70	0	Brazil	1	6..	4	9	1	10..	4	5	
pale and mixed.	50	0..	.63	0	44	0..	.57	0	East India	1	8..	4	9	2	0..	3	11	
Sumatra	43	0..	.46	0	39	0..	.42	0	West India	4	3..	5	0	3	9..	4	2	
Padang	47	0..	.51	0	42	0..	.47	0	Russian, long staple	13	0..	.14	0	13	0..	.14	0	
Brazil, f. ord. & wshd.	57	0..	.69	0	46	0..	.65	0	leaf	11	6..	13	6	10	6..	13	0	
good ord.	51	0..	.56	0	42	0..	.45	0	Simovia	1	6..	2	6	1	9..	2	6	
ordinary	44	0..	.50	0	36	0..	.41	6	Jalap	3	10..	0	0	2	9..	2	10	
La Guayra	55	0..	.74	0	52	0..	.74	0	Juniper Berries, p. cwt.									
Costa Rica, mid. to f.	65	0..	.80	0	63	0..	.75	0	German and French ..	9	0..	.10	0	10	0..	.11	0	
good & f. ord.	58	0..	.64	0	55	0..	.62	0	Italian	8	6..	10	6	7	0..	.9	0	

PRICE CURRENT—continued.

	1859.				1858.					1859.				1858.				
DRUGS.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	GUM.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Lemon Juice, per deg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Guaiacum	per lb.	0	8	1	6	0	7	..1	0
Lichen Islandicus, lb.	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	Kino	per cwt.	60	0	70	0	58	0	65	0
Liquorice (duty 20s. per cwt)									Kowrie		15	0	16	0	15	6	16	6
Spanish	85	0	95	0	88	0	96	0	Mastic, pkd., per lb.		7	6	0	0	12	0	13	0
Italian	95	0	100	0	98	0	109	0	Myrrh, gd. & fl., pr. ct.	100	0	220	0	150	0	220	0	
Macaroni, Genoa, p. lb.	0	4..	0	6	0	3..	0	6	sorts	90	0	150	0	75	0	180	0	
Naples	0	4..	0	5 ¹ / ₂	0	3 ¹ / ₂	0	5 ¹ / ₂	Olibanum, pale drop.	44	0	50	0	50	0	55	0	
Manna, flaky	4	9..	5	6	5	0..	5	6	amber & yellow	30	0	42	0	35	0	48	0	
small	1	6..	2	0	1	6..	2	0	mixed & dark	10	0	24	0	10	0	30	0	
Musk	per oz.	20	0..	26	0	19	0..	27	0	Senegal	28	0..	33	0	46	0	48	0
Myrrabolans, per cwt.	8	0..	9	6	6	6..	10	0	Sandrac	90	0	121	0	105	0	120	0	
Nux Vomica (duty 2s.)	12	0..	12	6	11	0..	12	0	Tragacanth, leaf	9	10..	14	10	8	10..	15	10	
Opium, (duty 1s.) Tur.	20	0..	20	6	22	0..	22	6	in sorts	3	10..	6	0	3	10..	6	0	
Egyptian	6	0..	15	0	7	0..	12	0	LAC DYE	per lb.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Orris Root	34	0..	37	0	30	0..	36	0	D.T.	1	10 ¹ .. ²	0	0	2	0..	2	1	
Pellitory Root	0	0..	0	0	34	0..	38	0	B Mirzapore	1	7..	0	0	1	8..	0	0	
Pink Root	per lb.	1	4..	1	6	3	4..	4	Other good and fine	0	2..	3	1	0..	2	4		
Quassia (bit. wd.) ton	£8	0..	10	0	80	0..	90	0	Ord. & Native marks	0	1 ¹ .. ²	0	10	0	2..	0	10	
Rhatania Root	p. lb.	Os.	6d.	Os.	8d	0	5..	0	Shellac, orange, pr. ct.	112	0	123	0	72	0..	80		
Rhubarb, China, rnd.	1	0..	2	9	1	9..	3	9	liver & garnet	110	0	122	0	63	0..	72		
flat	1	2..	3	0	1	9..	4	0	block	90	0	118	0	53	0..	70		
Dutch, trim'd.	3	3..	3	6	3	9..	4	3	bttn. dk. to mid.	122	6	140	0	70	0..	84		
Russian	13	0..	14	0	9	6..	10	0	good and fine	150	0	165	0	88	0..	98		
Saffron, Spanish	46	0..	48	0	30	0..	34	0	Seedlac	30	0..	48	0	35	0..	46		
Salep	per cwt.	£12	0..	£13	0	£13	10..	£0	Sticklac	36	0..	60	0	32	0..	47		
Sarsaparilla, Lima	Os.	10d..	1s..	ld.	Os.	10d..	1s..	1d.	OILS	per tun								
Para	0	11..	1	1	0	10..	1	1	Seal, pale	32	10..	33	10	37	0..	0		
Honduras	0	11..	1	5	1	0..	1	6	yellow	30	0..	31	0	34	0..	0		
Jamaica	1	2..	2	3	1	9..	3	0	brown	27	0..	28	0	30	0..	0		
Sassafras	per cwt.	14	0..	15	0	15	0..	0	Sperm, body	94	0..	95	0	85	0..	0		
Scammony	virgin	30	0..	36	0	30	0..	36	0	headmaster	97	0..	98	0	93	0..	0	
second	14	0..	26	0	14	0..	26	0	Cod	30	0..	31	0	30	0..	0		
Seneka Root	2	1..	0	0	2	0..	2	4	Whale, Greenland	37	0..	37	5	37	0..	37		
Senna, Calcutta	0	2..	0	2 ¹ / ₂	0	0	..	0	South Sea, pale	31	0..	0	0	35	0..	0		
Bombay	0	2..	0	3 ¹ / ₂	0	0	2..	0	yellow	30	0..	0	0	34	0..	0		
Tinnevelly	0	3 ¹ / ₂	0	6 ¹ / ₂	0	5	0..	5	brown	28	10..	0	0	32	0..	33		
Alexandria	0	4..	0	6	0	0	2..	0	E. I. Fish	26	0..	0	0	28	0..	29		
Snake Root	0	10..	0	0	1	2..	1	6	Olive, Galipoli	52	10..	53	0	47	0..	48		
Spermaceti, refined	1	8 ¹ / ₂	0..	0	1	9 ¹ / ₂	0..	0	Trieste	50	0..	0	0	46	0..	0		
Squills	0	2 ¹ / ₂	0	3 ² / ₃	0	1	0..	1	Levant	48	0..	49	0	43	0..	45		
Tamarinds, E. India	9	0..	11	0	11	0..	12	0	Mogadore	47	10..	48	0	44	0..	0		
W.I. per cwt.	15	0..	33	0	12	0..	24	0	Spanish and Sicily	50	10..	52	0	45	0..	46		
Terra Japonica,									Florence, pr. £-clst.	0	17..	0	19					
Gambier	per cwt.	16	0..	0	0	15	0..	15	6	Cocoanut, Cochin, tun	43	0..	48	10	40	0..	41	
Cutch	26	6..	27	6	33	6..	34	0	Ceylon	41	0..	41	10	37	10..	38		
Valerian Root, Engl.	20	0..	40	0	20	0..	40	0	Sydney	35	0..	41	0	0	0..	0		
Vanilla									Ground Nut and Gin.									
Mexican	40	0..	80	0	40	0..	95	0	Bombay	32	0..	0	0	0..	0	0	0	
Brazil	14	0..	20	0	15	0..	20	0	Madras	40	0..	0	0	0..	0	0	0	
Wormsds.(dy.15s.)p.c.	23	0..	0	0	23	0..	0	0	Palm, fine	47	0..	47	10	41	0..	0		
GUM	per cwt.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	Palm Nut	34	10..	36	0	31	0..	32		
Ammoniac, drop	2	15..	5	0	2	15..	5	0	Linseed	27	5..	0	0	29	0..	0		
lump	1	0..	2	0	0	12..	1	10	Rapeseed, Eng. pale	36	10..	37	0	44	0..	45		
Animi, fine pale	14	10..	15	10	15	0..	16	0	brown	34	0..	34	10	0	0..	0		
bold amber	12	0..	14	0	13	0..	14	0	Foreign do.	39	10..	40	0	46	0..	46		
medium	7	10..	10	10	9	0..	12	0	brown	36	0..	0	0	42	0..	42		
small & dark	4	0..	6	10	5	15..	0	0	Lard	58	0..	0	0	55	0..	57		
ordinary dark	2	10..	5	0	4	10..	5	10	Tallow	30	0..	0	0	32	0..	0		
Arabic, E.I.f. palepiked	2	10..	2	15	2	10..	2	15	OILS, Essential; duty on all Foreign									
unsorted, good to f	1	10..	2	3	1	16..	2	4	Essential Oils, ls. except Oil of									
red and mixed	1	2..	1	9	1	3..	1	14	Almonds, Bays 1d. per lb.									
siftings	0	18..	1	3	0	16..	1	3	expressed	1	0..	0	0	30	0..	0		
Turkey, pkd. gd. to f.	5	10..	7	5	5	5..	6	10	Aniseed	(in bond)	8	3..	8	4	8	0..	0	
second & infr.	2	5..	5	0	2	0..	4	15	Bay	per cwt.	90	0..	100	0	120	0..	135	
in sorts	1	9..	1	13	1	8..	1	16	Bergamott	per lb.	6	6..	11	0	7	0..	11	
Gedda	1	4..	1	5	1	3..	1	4	Cajeputa, bond, pr. oz.	0	1..	0	1 ¹ .. ²	0	0	1 ¹ .. ² ..		
Barbary, white	1	9..	0	0	1	10..	1	11	Caraway	4	0..	6	0..	4	6..	0..	0	
brown	1	8..	1	9	1	8..	1	9	Cassia	(in bond)	14	0..	0	0	24	0..	0	
Cape	0	16..	0	18	0	0	12..	1	10	Cinnamon (in b.)p.oz.	2	6..	3	6	1	6..	2	
Assafetida, fair togd.	1	5..	4	10	1	0..	4	0	Cinnamon Leaf	0	2 ¹ .. ²	0	3	0	2 ¹ .. ²			
Benjamin, first qual.	18	0..	28	0	18	0..	32	0	Citronel	0	2 ¹ .. ²	0	3	0	3 ¹ .. ²			
second	8	10..	16	10	7	10..	16	0	Clove	(in bond)	0	2 ¹ .. ²	0	3 ¹ .. ²	0	2 ¹ .. ² ..		
third	3	5..	7	10	3	5..	6	10	.....(in bond)	0	2 ¹ .. ²	0	3 ¹ .. ²	0	3 ¹ .. ²		
Copal, Angola red	3	11..	3	18	4	5..	4	10	.....(in bond)	0	4 ¹ .. ²	0	4 ¹ .. ²	0	4 ¹ .. ²		
pale	3	6..	3	10	4	0..	0	0	Juniper	per lb.	1	9..	2	6	1	9..	2	
Benguela	3	10..	3	15	3	6..	4	0	Lavender	2	6..	5	0	2	6..	5		
Sierra Leone lb.	1s.	0d.	2s.	0d.	0s.	5d.	1s.	3d.	Lemon	6	0..	11	0	5	6..	11		
S. American	0	0..	0	0	0	6..	0	10	Lemongrass	0	4..	0	6	0	4 ¹ .. ²			
Dammar, pale pr. ct.	43	0..	48	0	52	0..	70	0	Mace, ex ..(in bond)	0	3..	0	3 ¹ .. ²	0	1 ¹ .. ² ..			
									Neroli	6	0..	10	0	6	0..	9		
Galbanum	8	0..	9	0	7	10..	8	10	Nutmeg ..(in bond)	0	2 ¹ .. ²	0	2 ¹ .. ²	0	3..	0		
Gamboge, pkd. pipe ..	5	10..	10	10	5	10..	6	10	Orange	10	0..	11	0	10	0..	11		
									Otto Roses	16	0..	24	0	17	0..	25		

PRICE CURRENT—continued.

1859.								1858.								
OILS, Essential,	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Peppermint .. per lb.																
American (in bond)	8	0..15	0		8	0..15	6									
English	30	0..34	0		32	0..36	0									
Rhodium per oz.	3	9..6	0		3	9..6	0									
Rosemary	2	0..3	0		2	0..3	0									
Sassafras	3	6..4	6		3	0..3	6									
Spearmint.....	8	0..14	0		8	0..14	0									
Spike	1	3..1	6		1	3..1	6									
Thyme	2	3..3	0		2	0..2	9									
PITCH, British, pr. cwt.	5	6..0	0		6	0..0	0									
Swedish	8	0..8	0		10	0..0	0									
SALT PETRE, per cwt.																
Bengal, 6 p.c. or under	37	0..38	0		41	6..44	0									
over 6 per cent.	32	6..36	6		38	6..41	0									
Madras	29	0..33	0		34	0..38	0									
Bombay	24	6..27	6		31	6..34	0									
British-refined	39	0..39	6		41	6..45	0									
Nitrate of Soda	15	0..16	0		16	0..17	6									
SEED.																
Canary	p. gr. 50	0..60	0		72	0..82	0									
Caraway, English, p.c.	0	0..0	0		40	0..43	0									
German (duty 5 p.c.)	30	0..38	0		33	0..42	0									
Clover, English, red..	0	0..0	0		0	0..0	0									
white..	0	0..0	0		0	0..0	0									
Germ. & French, red	0	0..0	0		0	0..0	0									
white..	0	0..0	0		0	0..0	0									
Coriander	0	0..0	0		11	0..13	0									
East India	11	6..12	6		9	0..10	0									
Hemp	36	0..38	0		38	0..40	0									
Linseed, English p. qr.	0	0..0	0		0	0..0	0									
Black Sea and Azof	45	0..45	6		49	0..50	0									
Calcutta	47	0..47	6		51	0..0	0									
Bombay	49	6..50	0		54	0..55	0									
Egyptian	42	0..43	0		46	0..47	0									
St. Petersburg, Morshnuk	43	0..44	0		47	0..48	0									
Archangel	36	0..37	0		46	0..48	0									
Riga	0	0..0	0		44	0..48	0									
Mustard, brown, p. bhl	10	0..13	0		7	0..10	0									
white.....	11	0..14	0		12	0..15	0									
Niger	33	0..35	0		0	0..0	0									
Poppy, E.I. per qr.	44	0..44	6		51	0..52	0									
Rape, English	0	0..0	0		68	0..70	0									
Danube	0	0..0	0		60	0..61	0									
Calcutta, fine....	44	0..45	0		53	0..0	0									
Bombay, Guzerat	49	0..53	3		59	0..62	6									
Feroze, & Scinde	36	0..45	0		0	0..0	0									
Teel, Sesame or Gngly.	42	0..50	0		48	0..57	0									
Gnd. Nut Kernels, tn.200	200	0..200	10		220	10..0	0									
SOAP	per cwt.								per cwt.							
London, yellow	21	0..38	0		21	0..38	0									
mottled	36	0..38	6		36	0..38	0									
curd	52	0..0	0		52	0..0	0									
Castile .. (duty 8d.)	40	0..42	0		43	0..44	0									
Marseilles .. (do. do.)	40	0..41	0		42	0..43	0									
SOY, in b. (d. 6d. p. gl.)	4	6..4	9		4	6..6	0									
SPICES per cwt.																
Cassia Lignea (duty 1d.)																
per lb.) in bond ..	80	0..90	0		95	0..106	0									
Vera	10	0..24	0		12	0..23	0									
Buds	160	0..162	6		150	0..155	0									
Cinnamon (duty 2d. per lb.) in bond. p. lb.																
Ceylon, 1st quality.	1	7..2	3		1	4..1	9									
2nd ditto ..	1	1..1	9		1	2..1	6									
3rd ditto ..	0	10..1	1		0	11..1	4									
Tellicherry	0	9..0	11		0	9..1	0									
Cloves (duty 2d. pr. lb.)																
in bond Penang ..	1	2..1	5		1	1..1	4									
Amboyna & Bengal.	0	5..4	0		0	6..0	7									
Zanzibar	0	3..0	0		0	2..0	3									
Ginger (duty 5p.s.cwt.)	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.									
Cassia, fine pr. cwt.	8	0..10	0		7	10..9	10									
ord. to good	4	0..7	10		3	10..7	0									
African	35s. od.	36s. 6	22s. od.	24s. 0d.												
Bengal ... in bond	20	0..20	6		15	6..16	6									
Malabar....	0	0..0	0		17	0..18	0									
Cochin.... duty pd.	78	0..130	0		60	0..110	0									
Mace (duty 1s. per lb.)																
in bond, 1st qly. lb.	1	7..1	10		1	11..2	4									
2nd. & infr.	1	2..1	6		1	2..1	9									
Nutmegs (duty 1s. per lb.) in bond																
brown Penang, &c.	1	4..3	4		1	8..3	9									
limed Dutch	1	1..1	11		1	0..2	0									

SPICES,	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Pepper (duty 6d. pr. lb.)																
Black, in bd. Malab.	0	4..1	0		5	5	0		0	4..0	0	4..4	0			
Aleppo	0	4..8	0		4	2	0		0	4..0	0	4..2	0			
Penang & Batavia	0	3..1	0		4	1	0		0	3..1	0	4..1	0			
Singapore	0	3..1	0		4	1	0		0	3..1	0	4..1	0			
White, Tellicherry.	0	9..1	1		0		11..1	1	1		1	1..2	0			
Other sorts	0	6..1	0		7	4	0		0	8..2	0	8..4	0			
Cayenne	0	10..1	2		10	0..27	0		15	0..19	0					
Pod, S. Leone pr. c. 20																
Zanzibar	55	0..60	0		22	0..34	0		22	0..34	0					
Long	33	0..40	0		44	0..45	0									
Pimento (duty 5p.s.cwt.)																
in bond, mid. to good	0	31..0	0		33	0..38	0		0	31..0	0	38	0			
ordinary	0	3..0	0		3	0..6	0		0	3..0	0	6	0			
SPONGE, Turk. f. pkd.	16	0..20	0		15	0..20	0									
fair to good	6	0..13	0		6	0..13	0		6	0..13	0	6	0..12	0		
ordinary	2	0..5	6		2	0..5	6		2	0..5	6	2	0..5	6		
Bahama	0	3..1	1		0	5..5	1		0	5..5	1	0	5..5	1		
TEA (duty 1s. 5d. per lb.) in bond.																
Congou, ordinary	1	2..1	3		1	2..1	3		0	9..1	0	10..1	0	10..1	0	10..1
good ordinary	1	3..1	4		1	3..1	4		0	10..1	0	10..1	0	10..1	0	10..1
but middling	1	4..1	1		1	4..1	1		0	11..1	1	11..1	1	11..1	1	11..1
blackish leaf	1	7..1	9		1	7..1	9		1	1..2	1	1..2	1	1..2	1	1..2
ditto strong	1	9..2	1		1	9..2	1		1	1..4	1	1..4	1	1..4	1	1..4
ditto to extra fine	2	1..2	6		2	1..2	6		1	9..2	1	9..2	1	9..2	1	9..2
Ning Yong and Oolong	1	5..2	6		1	5..2	6		1	5..2	6	1	5..2	6	1	5..2
Souchong, ordinary	1	5..1	1		0		11..1	1	0	0	11..1	1	0	11..1	1	0
fair to fine	1	7..2	2		1	7..2	2		1	7..2	2	1	7..2	2	1	7..2
Souchong, ordinary	1	1..1	1		0	11..1	1		0	9..1	0	10..1	0	10..1	0	10..1
Hyson, ordinary	1	6..1	7		1	7..1	7		1	7..1	7	1	7..1	7	1	7..1
Hyson, ordy. to comon.	1	8..2	6		1	8..2	6		1	8..2	6	1	8..2	6	1	8..2
finest																

TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

[In this department we hope to receive the assistance of our readers; its development depends very much upon their support. Everything of any interest to the trade is admissible.]

Mr. Croll, the well-known chemist, has been summoned for creating a nuisance.

The widow of a druggist, at Shadwell, has been committed to take her trial for murder, on a charge of procuring abortion.

Considerable excitement has been caused at Northawton, in consequence of the following occurrence:—Six children, belonging to different families, were seized with vomiting, and Dr. Budd, a physician, on being called in, stated that they had been poisoned. On inquiry it was ascertained that they had eaten coloured sweetmeats called “bird’s nests,” which were purchased in the fair. All of that description were shortly afterwards seized, Ryan, the seller, stating that he had purchased them of a confectioner of Exeter named Sherry. Cheap sugar confectionery is made principally of “daff,” or plaster of Paris. A recent number of the *Lancet* contains a report on the result of the analysis of the various colouring matters used to colour these articles. Out of forty-four examined, chromate of lead, or yellow pigment, was detected in twenty-four samples; Brunswick green, which contains chromate of lead, in seven samples; artificial ultramarine in ten samples; red lead in one; cinnabar, or bisulphuret of mercury, in one; and arsenite of copper in one. In some instances two, and even three or four, of these injurious or poisonous substances occurred in the same parcel of confectionery. These results are certainly serious, and prove the necessity of something being done to prevent the employment of such poisonous pigments. The *Lancet* cautions the public against the use of the cheaper articles of confectionery, especially lozenges and comfits; also those made with liquors and essences, which are for the most part injurious; and, finally, especially all those sugar-like ornaments, coloured either yellow or green.

J. D. Hepworth, a surgeon of Pudsey, has been sentenced to be confined to her Majesty’s House of Correction at Lewes, and kept to hard labour for the space of eight calendar months, for stealing a horse from a Mr. F. Head, of St. Leonard’s. He appears to have been the victim of want and mental delusion produced by opium-eating.

Mr. C. A. Chevasse, a surgeon practising at Smethwick, has been accused of committing a rape on the person of Harriet Gill, a servant in his employ. The trial created quite a sensation in the district. It was proved that the girl was affected by monomania, and the entire evidence went to disprove the charge, which was pronounced by the magistrates to be utterly groundless.

Mr. P. Rolfe, of Gravesend, writes us:—“I would caution my fellow-druggists against a person calling himself ‘Dr. Jones,’ a man advanced in years and of gentlemanly appearance, and who favoured me with a visit, stating his intention of practising in the town, wrote a prescription, desiring that the medicine might be sent in, and that he would call on the morrow and pay for the same, at the same time for the purpose of ascertaining my price for drugs and dispensing medicine. He did not call; but three days afterwards came a long order, headed, ‘Please to send,’ &c., which I declined to execute without cash or a reference. I waited a month, when I sent my man for the amount of medicines had in the first instance, and from his conduct then I considered him simply a needy man; but I find now, upon application, that he has, to use the landlady’s expression, ‘bolted,’ and that he is a regular swindler, having gone away in her debt. As he may visit other towns and live in each as long as the game will last, some druggist who reads this, if favoured with his patronage, may not only save himself, but do good service to a neighbour by putting the people where he may lodge on their guard. I should esteem it a favour if, in next month’s number, any member of the trade would inform me if he has any idea of the party in question.”

A curious experiment is now being tried at Lyons for laying the dust in public promenades, and has so far been attended with success. A chemist of that city having accidentally spilt some hydrochloric acid on a terrace of his, found that it hardened the spot on which it had fallen and maintained it in a state of permanent moisture. This led him to think that, by watering the streets with this acid, the dust on large Macadamised roads might be laid, or rather prevented from rising. Experiments were made; the success was complete, and has also proved durable, the carriage-way having now been several months free from dust. During the hottest part of the day, the ground, although dry and gravelly, has the appearance of being as consistent and damp as if it had been watered half an hour before. But as evening approaches the moisture becomes more and more perceptible. Every morning the ground is stiffer, and more comfortable to walk on. This may be easily accounted for; the acid, decomposing the gravel or stone, forms one or several deliquescent salts, which therefore attract the moisture of the air. The question as to whether roads thus watered are likely to last as long as they ought can only be decided by time.

A new bronzing process (for brass) has been introduced by M. R. Wagner. To obtain brass of a very deep black colour, he moistens the metal with a dilute solution of “azotate of protoxide of mercury,” and he changes the film of mercury thus formed on the surface of the

article into the black sulphuret of mercury, by washing it repeatedly with a solution of sulphuret of potassium. If for the solution of the liver of sulphur, he substitutes a solution of liver of antimony or of arsenic, a fine brass-coloured bronze ("un beau bronze de laiton") is obtained, varying in colour from a deep brown to yellow brown. He prepares the sulphurets of antimony or of arsenic, by boiling kermes (for the former), or of orpiment (for the latter), in a solution of liver of sulphur.

A new chemical produce which attracted much attention at the Paris Exposition, turns out to be a delusion. It figured under the head of "Artificial Potassium," and presents the most brilliant colours and chameleon rays to the eye. The substance, however, turns out to be nothing more than a preparation of chlorate of soda, coloured by different metallic oxides. M. Charles Maze, at whose counter it was most largely displayed, has received a terrible admonition from the savans of Paris for the unseemly trick thus put upon their dignity.

A Prize of 100*l.* has been placed at the disposal of the Council of the Society of Arts, by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., to be awarded for "the best Essay on the applications of the Marine Alga and their products as food or medicine for man and domestic animals, or for dyeing and other manufacturing purposes. Competitors must give the results of their original investigations on sea-weeds; and they must prepare a series of specimens illustrative of the best modes of collecting, preserving, and preparing the several species. Mere compilations will not be admitted to competition."

At a late meeting of the Medical Society of London, a member of the Jewish community had been proposed to the Society for fellowship, and was about to be balloted for, when one of the Fellows, Mr. Cornish, rose from his place and opposed the candidate, "as having transgressed the laws of professional etiquette by puffing and advertising himself both directly and obliquely," producing, in support of his assertion, certain copies of two journals with which the candidate is said to be connected. The chairman interfered, stating that the course adopted by Mr. Cornish was "irregular," and the ballot was therefore proceeded with. The Society, however, seems to have sympathised with the objection, for the candidate was black-balled.

At a late meeting of the British Association, papers were contributed to the chemical section from young men who attend the evening class of practical chemistry, in the Museum of Irish Industry, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin. This class is conducted by Robert Galloway, Esq., whose perseverance in chemical science is so well known. This is a very encouraging fact for the friends of adult education; it shows that under the most unfavourable condition, as regards time, far more can be accomplished than even the most sanguine have dared to conceive, if the efforts young men make in the way of self-improvement are only properly directed. We sincerely congratulate Mr. Galloway on his success with his pupils.—*Est perpetua.*

"Familiarity breeds contempt" with dangerous compounds as well as other things; a painful exemplification of the truth of this is furnished by an accident at Mr. Swift's, in Rochdale, his stock being entirely destroyed and his assistant burnt to death, by the ignition of naphtha, which, it is supposed, he was pouring out by gas-light. Our readers have doubtless heard of the accident at the Paraffin Company's premises, which has created quite a sensation in the City of London, and arose entirely from carelessness.

A ludicrous instance of the value, or, rather, abuse of censorship as universally practised on the Continent, and recommended by E. B. V. and others for adoption in our own columns, has reached us in a letter from St. Petersburg. The critic in question struck out of a manual of chemistry—by the way the first book of the kind printed in Russia—the name of *Prussic acid*, alleging as his reason for so doing, that it was an insult to the emperor for so deadly and virulent a poison to bear the name of the country governed by the uncle of his majesty.

The "Pembroke-shire Herald" calls the attention of its chemical readers to "a new rotary sifting apparatus for chemical purposes, lately invented by Mr. David Prothero Saer, Pembroke Dock. The inventor is a mere youth, and an apprentice to Mr. Joseph Moore, chemist, of that town. The sifting apparatus possesses many features that are peculiar to itself, and render it in some important points superior to anything of the sort now in existence, and its adoption by the trade generally would be a great acquisition." We shall inquire into this, and give further particulars in a future number if its merits are as stated.

The Stockport magistrates have fined Mr. C. Ward, of Heaton Norris, *sixpence*, for assuming the title of Doctor without legal qualification. At page 44, under the head of "Lancet," will be found a list of prosecutions under the New Medical Act.

Mr. Ball, of Liverpool, sends us an account of a coroner's inquest, held at Tranmere, upon a child for whom a chemist had prescribed, and adds the following remarks:—"There can be no doubt the result was a disappointment to the coroner and his friends; at least any one reading the report as inclosed and the observations of the coroner, I think will be of that opinion. The case also of Mr. Gould, chemist of Kingston, as reported in the Pharmaceutical Journal, is a convincing proof of the feeling abroad, and the determination to push and misapply the law to the utmost against our body."

CORRESPONDENCE.

*This portion of our Journal will be thrown open to the discussion of all matters relating to
the interests of our Trade; but as no opinions will be published, it follows that it is not
possible for those expressed by writers in it to stand for circulation, nor to ascertain
the name and address of the writer, and consequently for publication, but as it is printed
I faithfully.*

(b) *discrepancy between two consecutive numbers*

I am sure that I am not alone in sincerely regretting that the *Canadian and Foreign*, in its second number, as far descended from its original intentions as to have become a rival to the *V Pharmaceutical Journal*,—and that a style of correspondence has been admitted into its columns beneath the dignity of a first-class publication. In common with any other pharmaceutical I considered (and do so still), that the character of pure new biological researches—it supplies a trade which has hitherto presented but a trifling interest at our subjects of daily interest; and, in addition to the proposed changes, an entire suppression of that large class of treatises to which attention always has been given—especially on subject chemistry. I would suggest, that, from the past would never suffice to set in your own resources, and that you are under no necessity to make that publication by such sacrifices of other people. I will start, from personal knowledge those reported losses that you have suffered to Mr. Joseph Bell, not only for what he himself, but for what I personally received, for he feels deeply, as every experienced editor does, that his correspondence are only a part of another biography and the parts of other writers, whose talents have their share unshared, or the slow, but certain rise of a journal. I hope these remarks in no way offend, but I am bound, when we have a beginning, should there be need of an acknowledgment of assistance. Thus, indeed, it is natural to place nothing, "that you do not wish another person to be the author of your paper," but I have been too long connected with publications, and do now that a series of concealed correspondences would not be unknown to us all, when we let writers know that their researches would receive a welcome, "that we will allow their paper, and I will not then take their place." You know we think, that of the many others who will be the representatives of this large-class correspondence would receive a probability with every other publication, of whether you will admit our publication of every article, before it is published. In the first case, I believe that we can secure your services and we

beneficial effect, reducing my Sunday trade to comparatively nil. I should have said *no* shutter is taken down, nor lamp lighted outside. It is true we sometimes have to refuse a good customer, and by so doing run a risk ; yet I believe we are not thought the less of for respecting the Lord's-day ; and should we not also remember that it is written, "They that honour me I will honour."—I am, &c.

E. B. V.

48, DUCIE STREET, OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER, 28TH OCTOBER, 1859.

Sir,—In congratulating you upon the appearance of the "Chemist and Druggist," I beg to express my full appreciation of your arduous undertaking, and most cordially co-operate with many others in wishing you every success, and sincerely trust that that spirit which generated the idea, and that determination and perseverance which brought it into existence, may continue to burn with unremitting ardour, for it is a desideratum which has been long wanted, and one which the "Pharmaceutical Journal" has long failed to supply. It must be conceded by all, that to a commercial community, like that of the druggists in this enterprising country, "which is as it were constantly on the wing," a journal like yours must necessarily prove a boon to the Trade generally ; though somewhat incomplete, "owing, no doubt, to its infancy," yet I have the most sanguine expectation of its ultimate success, provided the requirements of the age are adopted as time advances, and due "regard" paid to the interests of the Trade, THE LATTER of which your contemporary seems in a great degree to have forgotten. I trust, Sir, I shall not be imposing too much upon your space by expressing "through the medium of your valuable journal," one or two grievances connected with the Pharmaceutical Society. In the first place, by-the-bye, I see from your leading article in the last number, that you have withheld the replies of several of your correspondents, upon the ground that their statements might prove obnoxious to the Pharmaceutical Society. Now, I think, this is scarcely fair ; at all events, it is not impartial ; mark you, I do not pretend to question the superior judgment and policy which an editor possesses over the majority of his correspondents, nor do I dispute, but perfectly concur in what you have said, that the Pharmaceutical Society "has done, and, we hope, is doing good service." This is an unquestionable fact, but then I do not think there is any society or incorporated body so absolutely perfect as not to admit of improvement, hence the propriety of your throwing open the pages of your journal for any reasonable remarks or complaints which, perhaps, the major part of the chemists and druggists of this country might think proper to prefer,—who until the issue of your journal were comparatively unrepresented. Without dwelling upon your charge of cliquism against the Society, (which is much to be deplored, if such does exist,) I will content myself for the present by expressing not only my own views, but those of many others, upon one or two points, which, I think, amount to a grievance, viz.: the injustice of having granted memberships by purchase, "previous to the passing of the Act," to those who were pitched *fortunately* into the world, and debarring the poor assistants the same privilege, who were unfortunately at the time not in a position to sacrifice a few pounds, and must now consequently be subject to a still greater injustice, by contributing five or, perhaps, ten times the amount, before they can become members of that very respectable society. Is this fair ? Is it just ? I am persuaded it is not. I think that the privilege ought at least to have extended to all assistants who had served their long, tedious, and by no means enviable apprenticeship, by the reduction of the fee of admission within their reach, or what in my opinion, "since the matter stands as it does," would be still more equitable, to refund the amounts to those gentlemen, whose means and position *alone* qualified them to become members, and compel all to pass a legitimate examination, such as is necessary for a Retail and Dispensing Chemist, and not, as one of your correspondents, "Dispenser," has justly remarked, "introduce an unnecessary superfluity of Botany," which of itself is a science, and as a science would naturally swallow up all the time and attention, "for one who is strictly confined to business" could possibly bestow upon it ; in short, I should like to know what the combined knowledge (of Botany) the majority of the Pharmaceutical Chemists of this country amounts to. I should not hesitate for a moment in giving a verdict—as comparatively *nil*; then the absurdity of such a test is, I think, apparent, for it not only tends to spread delusion, and deceive the public, but confers reputations upon individuals who ought rather to be despised. I wish it thoroughly to be understood from these remarks, that I do not ignore the desire and attempts of young men acquiring knowledge ; far from it, I think such are to be much commended and highly esteemed, but to me it is exceedingly annoying to observe terms misappropriated, and people apeing the qualifications of transcendent intellects, and professing, in the redundancy of their shallowness, a perfect efficiency. In conclusion, I would draw your attention to the remarks of Professor Wilson, upon the necessary education of a Pharmaceutical Chemist, in his address at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, held in Edinburgh, on Friday, 21st instant. He said, "first, the Pharmaceutist should be familiar with every drug, natural or artificial ; secondly, he should have a knowledge of the chemical combination of all important drugs and medicines ; and, thirdly, that he should have a general acquaintance with the physiological action and influence on the living body of the chief medicines in use." Now these, and tests of a similar nature, are really to the point, and absolutely necessary, and would certainly benefit an apprentice much more in devoting his attention almost solely to acquiring such knowledge,

with a few other additions, such as Toxicology, &c., than dividing his leisure moments in trying to obtain, at the best, but an indifferent knowledge of Botany, a science which is certainly very nice to know, but very little use to him as a retail chemist and druggist. I think if the student makes himself familiar with the nature, appearance, doses, therapeutic effects, &c., of the vegetable preparations which enter the *Pharmacopœia*, and more particularly with the potent ones, such as Belladonna, Aconite, &c., and their preparations; this, I think, is about the extent of botanical knowledge requisite as a test, without entering into the classification, natural order, &c., of plants.—Yours, &c.

CLEMENT TAYLOR.

Both myself and partners are greatly pleased with your journal; the first number appeared too much impregnated with the announcements of one firm, but the second just to hand is innocent of that feature, and is altogether a vast improvement both in form and matter on your specimen number. Some of the correspondence appears to me "twaddle," but I think you are quite right to let the trade speak for themselves. One suggestion has occurred to me, which is, that the index of trade terms should be issued *separate* from the journal. If this were done the trade would be able to sell many of the articles advertised, actually from its pages; indeed we do so now, for I find we have sold from the present number in three days ten articles. These sales might be greatly extended if the index were detached. Perhaps I shall make my project clearer if I explain that the idea occurred to me thus:—A lady calling when the "*Chemist and Druggist*" was lying open on our counter, ordered from it one of Hale's feeding bottles, a perfume lamp, and a galvanic brush, and said she should like several other articles if she could take the journal home and select them with her sister. This of course we could not agree to, as the index would be *too explanatory*; but, sir, I am certain we could make very considerable sales of novelties if the journal were arranged so that we could circulate it. I venture to think it would remunerate you, inasmuch as we should then be disposed to take more than one copy. Hoping you will excuse my troubling you, and wishing your praiseworthy efforts every success, I remain, &c.

ONE OF AN IRISH FIRM.

Wednesfield Heath, near Wolverhampton, Oct. 20, 1859.

It was with no small degree of pleasure I perused the second number of the "*Chemist and Druggist*," particularly that part of it devoted to the use of Correspondents. No one could sit and read those tales of grievances and hardships under which we as a body have been labouring patiently and quietly for such a long time with no means of remedy or redress, without inwardly feeling we have been exceedingly careless and apathetic regarding the interests of our profession; and moreover feeling extremely grateful to you for providing us with the means of vindicating our rights, and protecting our own interests as becomes respectable members of an honourable profession. I am pleased to see several correspondents advising the formation of a Metropolitan and Provincial Association of Chemists and Druggists; and I quite agree with the suggestion, feeling it would conduce to a friendly and harmonious feeling, also enable us to watch over and protect all matters relating to or affecting our interests. That the scheme should have been delayed so long is a matter of surprise, seeing that it has been adopted by our fellow-tradesmen of almost every grade and calling. The communication of Mr. Joseph Ball is deserving of reflection as exhibiting an acrimonious spirit subsistent between the doctors and ourselves, which is anything but respectable, and must tend to lower the medical profession in the eyes of all right-thinking men. What do they want us to do? I am inclined to think they would have no small gratification in seeing us all smothered; for really one is disposed to the belief, that they doubt our right not only to sell drugs but dispense them; they would seem not content with being M.D., M.R.C.S., or L.S.A., but wish to add "Dispensing and Family Chemists!" How many are there at the present time with open shops retailing Epsom salts, &c. &c.? Let them confine themselves strictly to prescribing and attendance, granting the dispensing to the chemist, and I do not believe there is a chemist in the kingdom but what would support and assist them in carrying this principle out. So long as the medical profession thinks proper to monopolise the legitimate occupation of the chemist and druggist, so long shall we be justified in prescribing, &c. for any case unto which we may be called. I see some correspondents are anxious that the "*Chemist and Druggist*" should be published weekly. For my part, I think a month too long; and as there is such a sameness in weekly periodicals generally, I would suggest that it be published once a fortnight—viz., on the 1st and 15th of every month. This would keep us up with the markets, and allow plenty of time for printing and compilation. With best thanks, and wishing you every success, I remain, &c.

S. F. ACTON.

Southampton, October 18th, 1859.

As one of a very numerous and respectable body of tradesmen, I cannot but congratulate you on the débüt of a new and I believe very valuable publication for the trade, as it appears likely that it will far outstrip the "intended benefits" by the only recognized journal, "*The Pharmaceutical*," which myself, in common with hundreds of others, think has been any thing but beneficial, three-fourths of its composition being occupied with extraneous matter and perfectly useless to the retail trade, for whose especial benefit it was promulgated. I quite agree with one of your correspondents (Mr. W. Bowker), and feel persuaded that if the

"Chemist" be made a weekly publication its value will be considerably lessened and as the drug sales take place but once a fortnight I cannot see that much advantage will be gained, as I doubt very much whether it is any benefit to the retail chemist to see the changes in the drug market oftener than once a month, for it must occur to a thinking man that the buyers at Garraway's *buy in quantity, cash at fourteen days*, plus brokerage and sundry other charges, consequently the retail man must not expect to buy small quantities on the same terms. Wishing you every success, I am, &c.

GEO. MANBY.

Towards the promotion of your undertaking I enclose you eighteen stamps, in addition to my subscription already sent. I wish you success.

J. W. MANFIELD. Salford.

In the last number of the "Chemist and Druggist" appears a letter from Mr. A. P. Towle, in which, with reference to the Pharmaceutical Society, he says: "A stranger to the society would be admitted by simply paying the fine." This is a mistake, as no person can on any account be admitted to the society without undergoing the preliminary examination. By giving this publicity, you will oblige

A FORFARSHIRE CHEMIST.

I hope I am not trespassing too much on your valuable space in making the following remarks, viz.—First, That a portion of your journal be devoted to the consideration of the doses and therapeutical effects of the various new medicines, such as chloroform, disulphate of quinine, valerianate of zinc, collodion, protoiodide of mercury, iodide of lead, &c. Secondly, That in another part you consider the treatment and recipes fit for medical and surgical cases, viz.: disulphate of quinine in ague, valerianate of zinc as an anti-spasmodic, cod liver oil in phthisis, iodine in scrofulous diseases, and all such medicines which are supposed to have a specific effect. Furthermore, that you have articles on diphtheria, and all those diseases now so much talked about. But, now you ask me how all this is to be done. I answer, partly by contributions of your correspondents and partly by editorial articles. Thus you will greatly enhance the value of your paper, and give it a wider field of circulation, for such articles interest chemists just as much as doctors. And now I would ask you two questions, viz.—Is it legal for chemists (or, as we call them in Ireland, apothecaries) to prescribe for patients at the counter, and to visit; and can they recover fees? Wishing every success to your valuable journal, I am, &c.,

J. H. D.

P.S.—I should be most happy to send you up reviews of the cases that I see. [Please to do so. See p. 44 "Lancet" for illegality of prescribing.—ED.]

3, Pollet-street, Guernsey, October 24th, 1859.

Would not your almanack be rendered more interesting and useful to chemists and druggists, and thus more consistent with the object of your calendar, were the events therein recorded substituted by information which would assist the druggist in the management of his stock and the regulation of his purchases, by reminding him of the usual time when the last year's crops or products are imported, of the time for purchasing new flowers, seeds, roots, honey, wax, &c., &c., with the times of flowering, of our indigenous plants, and other such like matter. Yours respectfully,

H. J. CUMBER.

13, High-street, Sheffield, October 17th, 1859.

I cannot but express my approbation at your public spirit. A publication like the one you have commenced has been wanted a long time, and the trade in general will do well to give it their best countenance, not only by subscribing, but also forwarding such original matter, or otherwise, as will be useful and interesting. You will, perhaps, place my name on your list as an annual subscriber of 5s., besides the 2s. 6d. for the Trade Circular.—EDW. HORNBYS.

"A VILLAGE CHEMIST" writes, "I am the only druggist in the village; but there are five grocers and general shopkeepers, all of whom sell drugs. One of them, who calls himself draper, grocer, and ironmonger, sells all the poisonous drugs, such as the preparation of mercury, laudanum, oxalic acid, &c. &c., and will sell them to man, woman, or child, indiscriminately without ever marking them, or asking what they are going to do with them. A few weeks ago I had two persons apply to me, one for laudanum, and the other for white precipitate powder: I as usual asked them what they were going to do with it, and their answer was—if you will not let us have it, we will get it at the grocer's; there we can get it without being asked: and there they went for it. In the other case, on asking what it was for, I was told they were going to mix it in honey for the baby's white mouth. Twice this summer I have had red precipitate called for by people who were going to give it to their children for the worms. Now, sir, supposing I had let them have it, or they had got it at the grocer's, the consequence would have been some work for a coroner's jury, and most likely I should have been ruined; especially with the one for the white precipitate, as the party would have sworn they asked for borax powder (which was what they wanted), and I had given the precipitate. I will state another case of even more peril, that we are liable to by such parties selling poisons. A person went there for laudanum after my refusing them, with a bottle marked Tinct. Rhubarb with one of my labels; they were supplied, and it was given to the person again with only my Tinct. Rhubarb label upon the bottle. Now, supposing some time after some one had wanted rhubarb, they would have seen this bottle labelled as such, and would have taken it; the party would have died; the bottle would have been examined; I

should have been taken into custody, not being able to account for it; been ruined, and, perhaps, had two or three years imprisonment. Well may 'Onward' ask, if nothing can be done? Could not the chemists and druggists in a body petition Parliament to stop such people selling poisonous drugs? we and the public are not safe an hour together so long as such practices continue. Could not persons be sent round with proper books, and let all the chemists and druggists sign them; no one would refuse giving 2s. 6d. when he signed his name; and supposing 20,000 signed, it would produce £2500."

Rochdale, November 4th, 1859.

Allow me, as a subscriber to your journal, to avail myself of the privilege offered by you to correspondents, viz.—allowing the expression of various opinions upon matters concerning the trade. I beg most respectfully, and with all due deference to the views and feelings of others, to express most decidedly my dissent from some of the opinions which have been put forth by several of your correspondents. "A Country Druggist" seems to expect a sudden revolution of the state of affairs; forgetting that the best reforms, and those attended with most permanent good, are those whose progress is gradual; more especially so, when a large class of persons is the subject of amelioration. He considers the results of the labours of the late Jacob Bell and others "to be slight, and of a nominal character to a portion only." Now, if they be even *slight*, they are more than *nominal*; but I deny that such is the case at all (though I admit there is still very much to be done.) The numbers who have passed through the laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society, and undergone the examination of that Society, must necessarily have spread knowledge far and wide. No person really acquainted with the working of the Pharmaceutical Society can truly say that their labours have been confined to a few: they *have* used their influence to prevent the Legislature passing obnoxious and impracticable bills with regard to poisons, &c., and successfully so hitherto. "A Country Druggist" ignores the necessity for increasing the amount of the mental acquirements of the chemists and druggists, and appears to think only of a similar "union" to those obtaining amongst the operative classes; maybe he would like a tariff of salaries and other "domestic" arrangements. I am fully aware of the respectability of the chemists and druggists as a class, but "A Country Druggist" begs the question in his statement relative to the *superior* intelligence and respectability of the chemists and druggists. Let everything be in its proper place: the members of the three learned professions have certainly a claim for precedence of the chemists and druggists. Few amongst us can have had an University education, or spent several years in preparatory study. The greater portion of "Dispenser's" letter is so exceedingly puerile, that I am somewhat surprised by its admission into the journal. Whatever does he mean by saying that the Pharmaceutical Society has not raised the "status" of the druggists "honourably and morally?" He admits it has been raised intellectually, and that being the case it is certain there will be some honour connected with it. As to the "morally," would he have a Chair of Moral Philosophy, or organise a Pharmaceutical "Tract Society," or endow a chaplaincy? "Dispenser" appears like Esop's waggoner; instead of endeavouring to improve himself (by taking advantage of all the opportunities which are within his reach), beseeches others to help him up. He says, *in effect*, with regard to the executive of the Pharmaceutical Society, that if there were not anything to do, he would gladly perform so arduous an undertaking. He is one of those persons described by an eminent writer as "aiming at nothing and—hitting it." I fear he desires a "handle to his name," and is unwilling to prove a title to it by acquiring the requisite knowledge for successfully undergoing an examination, which no thoughtful man considers too strict, but rather desires to see its stringency increased, in proportion as the facilities for the acquisition of learning increase. The Pharmaceutical Society has already (in 1852) committed a serious error in admitting to its membership some thousand persons without examination, many of whom had the opportunity of preparing themselves for it, at a time when it was not nearly so strict as now. Of course, when the Society succeeds in obtaining a compulsory bill, it will only be in accordance with our English principle of taking care of vested interests, to admit all persons then in business to its membership. The subscription to the Pharmaceutical Society is not for the "sole purpose of raising our status;" if "Dispenser" were to subscribe £100. per annum it would not raise his position in the slightest degree. The subscription is primarily for the spread of pharmaceutical education amongst all the chemists and druggists; and thus by making them intelligent and learned in matters pertaining to their trade, raise their social position: for "knowledge is power." Moreover, the examination is "such an one as a dispensing chemist would require:" had "Dispenser" made enquiry, he would have found that one department of the examination consists in testing the proficiency of the candidate in practical dispensing. I had intended replying to several more of your correspondents, but fearing I have already exceeded the utmost limits you allow, I leave the task (for the present, at least). Apologizing for the length of my letter, with which I should not have troubled you had I not felt the importance of placing matters, which are so misunderstood, in the right light, and of endeavouring to prevent the spread of error and the growth of schism.—I remain, &c.,

HENRY BOOTH.

TRADES LIST OF PATENTS,

Selected and arranged for the "Chemist and Druggist," by WEATHERDON & CO., PATENT AGENTS, 77, CHANCERY LANE, of whom further information may be had, as also the costs of protecting Inventions.

LETTERS PATENT.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

959 Courage, A., Bagillt, Flint, an improved method of obtaining the metallic particles contained in fumes or vapours from lead and other smelting works.

995 Williamson, A. W., University College, improvements in obtaining extracts from the liquorice root.

1036 Gadesden, A. W., Leman Street, Goodman's Fields, improvements in producing solutions of sugar.

1101 Gossage, W., Widnes, Lancaster, improvements in the manufacture of caustic soda and carbonate of soda from certain alkaline liquors and salts.

1103 Emerson, F. W., Fenchurch Street, improvements in treating ores to obtain a new metallic substance, and its salts, and in the application of such matters, and also certain products of tungsten in dyeing, printing, and painting.

1107 Clark, W., Chancery Lane, improvements in obtaining or extracting quinine, and the principal organic alkalies.

1731 Newton, W. E., Chancery Lane, improvements in extracting oil from coal and other substances yielding pyrogenous oils.

INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA.

1048 Broome, R. A., Fleet Street, improvements in vulcanizing and colouring caoutchouc, and in the preparation of caoutchouc paints and colours.

1239 Childs, J., Putney, improvements in hardening and vulcanizing compounds of sulphur with india rubber and gutta percha.

1840 Bousfield, G. T., Brixton, a new and useful method of manufacturing the vulcanized compounds of vulcanizable gums.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1025 Marshall, J., Jun., Selby, York, improvements in filtering and depurating fluids.

1030 Higgin, J., Manchester, improvements in treating madder, and plants of the same family, and preparations therefrom.

1091 Souguière, J., (called Emile), Paris, a new or improved process for distilling coal.

1222 Owen, Le D., Tottenham Court Road, an improved menstrual receiver, or truss.

1320 Graveley, W. H., Upper East Smithfield, improvements in apparatuses for purifying and aerating sea water, parts of which may be employed for cooking and baking purposes.

1327 Bressit, E., King William Street, improvements in machinery or apparatus for the manufacture of hollow eorks.

1765 Wood, J., York City, an improved truss for hernia.

1860 De la Rue, W., and Müller, Dr. H., Bunhill Row, improvements in treating Japan and other vegetable wax.

1944 Stark, M. J., Norwich, producing a new chemical or artificial manure, from bones, and all such animal and fatty matters.

PROVISIONAL PATENTS.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

2184 Cowper, C., Southampton Buildings, improvements in mixing or combining and deodorizing oil made from gas tar, and other oils.

2210 Oxland, O., Plymouth, improvements in the treatment of saccharine matters.

2251 Thompson, J., and Thompson, J., the younger, Northwich, Cheshire, the manufacture of salt by an improved and more economical mode.

2256 Mockford, W. G. S., Upper Thames Street, improvements in the manufacture of starch.

2292 Johnson, J. H., Lineoln's Inn Fields, improvements in the treatment of fatty matter.

2303 Parker, S. B., Deptford, a method of, and apparatus for revivifying oxide of iron, and other agents, for purifying gas containing metallic particles.

2314 Newton, A. V., Chancery Lane, an improved mode of clarifying and defecating saccharine solutions and juices.

2391 Spencer, T., Euston Road, improvements in the manufacture of carbonate of soda.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1842 Lawrencee, F. L., Berners' Street, improvements in colouring and hardening elastic gums for dental purposes.

2137 Manbré, A., Rathbone Place, the manufacture of a colouring matter, for colouring spirits, beers, vinegars, and other liquids and beverages.

2182 Coales, R., Chancery Lane, an improved preparation or preparations for promoting the growth, and otherwise improving the hair, and for the application of a certain material for like purposes.

2196 Stanford, J. F., Pimlico, an improved apparatus for giving warmth to the lower extremities and members of invalids and others when travelling, or in churches, chapels, theatres, rooms, carriages, and other similar places, and on ship board, and also for airing carriages.

2200 Robertson, P., Sun Court, Cornhill, improvements in the manufacture of manure.

2246 Backett, W., Old Kent Road, improved cleansing powders.

2259 Davies, G., Serle Street, improvements in the method of and apparatus for vapourising liquids and heating air.

